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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 259 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE. P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15 991
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,822
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	18,386
5th Jan.	MANTUAS ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,907
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡ ..	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MOEVADA	8,193
10th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,288
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,393
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
16th ,,	SOUDAN† ..		6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA† ..		6,812
28th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
15th January	SOUDAN † ..		6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
21st February	SICILIA † ..		6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th March	SOUDAN † ..		6,696
24th April	SICILIA † ..		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
3rd Nov. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
5th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
8th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
9th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi 10 a. m.
14th ,, ..	KARAGOLA.	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 168.

BANKING.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa C nt	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 309 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,900,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
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A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehua	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount at of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at

3 per cent per annum from January to June

2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

DO YOU WANT GENUINE

FORD SPARE PARTS

FOR YOUR CAR?

If SO,

Cut this out and Post it to US with your name and address and we will send you our latest Price List.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced,

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd).

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Offie, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahajanpur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0, 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.

Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.

1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.

N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.

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STICKS

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
, Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

RE: INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Please Consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years

at 79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TUSSORE SUIT

(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
by

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0.
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER

Annas 10 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

DRESSES LAUNDERED OR CLEANED

as desired from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 10 each.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment, When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,

(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & CO. Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2623.

BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.,

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntry discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Previously I got from you a phial of liniment and a bottle of sexual Tonic and I was better now I request you to send me three containing tonic pills at your earliest convenience and oblige

Yours,
BHAGWAT PRASAD, DERA DUN.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has done a wonder in my case and am pleased to state that it has cured like a charm. Send me the same per V. P. P. for my friend.

AZAD KHAN,
TATHU P. O. HASAN ABDAL,
District Campbellpore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has proved wonderful, so kindly send me one bottle more and oblige

Yours faithfully,
GHULAM MAGHDUM,
LUDHIANA.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Kindly send your medicine for sexual Tonic at once as I am in urgent need of it. It has given me much benefit when I used it the first time in a haphazard way.

MILKHI RAM DAULAT RAM,
SHOPKEEPERS,
RAMKAUR BAZAR, CHOONA.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
I received your medicine and derived much healing.

Yours,
KUNDAN LAL,
LOWER BAZAR, SIMLA.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pr, Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE. 6

CAUSE OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

WANTED LEADERS' ACTIVE SUPPORT.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes:—

When Mr. C. F. Andrews returned from Fiji after his second visit, I had the privilege of seeing him at Shanti-Niketan. After he had told me many things about the state of affairs in Fiji, I happened to ask him about the health of his old father, one of whose simple poems I had read in the Modern Review. This moved Mr. Andrews and he feelingly said "My father is dead. He blessed my work for Indians abroad and was much pleased with it. As soon as I returned from Fiji I cabled to him my safe arrival and the reply came that he was dead. I wanted to devote one full day for the remembrance of my father but I have not been able to do so. I have been going about here and there telling the Indian leaders about the miserable condition of Fiji Indians. In Australia, was often asked one question by the Australians:—"Why does not any Indian leader take up the cause of Indians Overseas? You are an Englishman."

Five years ago Mr. Andrews repeated this question of Australians to me and it has been ringing in my ears and I have not been able to find any satisfactory answer. One incident often comes to my mind which I read in a Hindi Biography of Mr. Gokhale.

In the days of South African struggle when Mahatmaji was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment Mr. Gokhale had to work very hard in India. One day he was seen walking in his room at two o' clock in the night and he seemed to be very anxious. One of his disciples politely told him "This will be very harmful to your health. Why don't you sleep?" Mr. Gokhale replied "Our countrymen in South Africa are in great trouble and Mr. Gandhi is in jail. How can I sleep?"

Now at this time our people not only in South Africa but in many other parts of the Empire also are suffering great humiliations and Mahatmaji has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment which is eight times as much as that in South Africa but there is no Gokhale to pass sleepless nights for the cause of Indians Overseas.

The moral and material support that Mr. Gokhale was able to give to Mahatmaji in his Satyagraha struggle brought about his splendid victory nearer and if we wan the Kenya decision to be reversed some of our first class leaders will have to devote their all time and energy to the cause of Indians overseas.

Of course, we cannot forget the valuable services of Messrs. Andrews and Sastri to the cause, but we must not expect too much from them. While the former has already devoted ten years of his precious life to our people overseas, the latter almost risked his life by overstraining his weak heart when he had to work the hardest in London. I know our people abroad have the highest respect for Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sastri and it is our duty to share the burden of their work. I have seen Mr. Andrews working fourteen hours a day for months together for this cause, but I am afraid the time may soon come when he will have to devote all his energy to the work of the Poet's University—Vishwa Bharati—which has undoubtedly the first claim on him. As regards Mr. Sastri, well it will be dangerous to let him overwork himself, for that may cripple his life. It is, therefore, all the more essential that some one of our other leaders should exclusively devote himself to the cause of our people oversees.

It is a critical time in the history of our countrymen abroad and they are looking up to our Motherland for a great deal of help and encouragement. Cannot Mother India spare even one of her ablest sons at home to the cause of her children abroad?

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 24 years' fame all over the world

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November 8, 1899, Page (3)

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. R. RAY.

NOTE:—Please ask for Testimonials.

Present address: J. R. RAY, E. I. RY. S, Bareilly City

OURS ARE THE

SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

WITH A DISTINCTION

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

HORNBY ROAD OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI ROAD

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

IRONS FOR CLOTH, KETTLES, BILLIARD BRUSHES, | SOLDERING IRONS, HAIR DRYERS, HOT WATER BAGS, | WATER HEATERS, CARPET CLEANERS, BED WARMERS.

Electric Pumping Plants for house water supply, Town Water Works, Irrigation Schemes to force water from 50 to 1000 feet head, any capacity, most economical in working.

Generators, Motors, Dynamos, House Lighting Sets, Motors for Textile Mills, Motors for Chain Drive for Weaving Sheds, Electric Welding and Cutting Sets, Air compressors, Electric Cables and all other Electrical Accessories always ready in stock for immediate delivery.

The Indian Engineering Company, 35, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telephone: 1390. Telegrams: "ORACLE"

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN.

READ THIS & READ AGAIN.

Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.

Therefore anything that will improve the condition of the Deformed children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Scrofula, Curve Legs, Club Foot or any other kind of Deformity and also Umbilical Hernia, and any other Ruptura, please do not fail to call at our place and you will see how hundreds of deformed children are attended by us.

Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.

SUPERINTENDENT,

The Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute

(N. POWELL & Co.)

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS.

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 13 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane, P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

S. B. GARDMASTER, Manager

67, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

GRATIS & POST FREE.

Do you want to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oil and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost? If so, please write for our booklet "The Art of Perfumery" which will be sent post free to any address.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,

4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1874.)

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS

A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in

THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:

(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!

(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!

(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.

In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.

Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.

For particulars apply to

Douglas Forrest, F.F.A., Ag. Manager,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanscrit and English for a Matric Student. See NENSI TEJPAL, Thomas Street, Lower Colaba between 8 and 10 a.m. (S. T.)
A R8880

CANDIDATES for the post of a Translator will be examined in Gujarati and Marathi in the Chief Translator's Office, High Court, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1923 at 12 noon.
A R8888

WANTED—A TEMPORARY CLERK, knowing Sanskrit, Canarese and type writing. State lowest salary expected. Apply immediately to SENIOR ASSISTANT CURATOR, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Fort, Bombay.
A R8851

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED REPORTER. A good knowledge of English and at least one vernacular of the Presidency and Shorthand and Typewriting essential. Good salary for competent man. Apply in the first instance by letter only to the EDITOR, "The Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Two full time DOCTORS (either M.B.B.S. or L. C. P. & S.) one for a local mill and the other for factories in Thana District. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Free quarters for the mofussil factories. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 9800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17987

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Persian to coach up a pupil reading for Matric three days in a week. Only an experienced man should apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 9798, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"
A R8877

WANTED—A TEMPORARY TUTOR in Mathematics for 4 months at the S. N. College, Hyderabad Sind. Must be an M.A. or B.Sc. with Honours in Mathematics capable of teaching Intermediate Classes of the Bombay University. Starting salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 (with rent free bachelor's quarters) according to qualifications. Applicants are expected to join at once. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, S. N. College, Hyderabad Sind.
A 17988

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME to secure Rapid and Comprehensive Course in SHORTHAND (40 days' Course). Accountancy (80 days' Course) Typewriting (2 months' Course) Banking, Law, Secretarial Practice, Salesmanship and General Commercial Knowledge quickly acquired. Enrolment for L.C.C. N. U. T. and other Commercial Examinations closes on 5th November. Success and SERVICE GUARANTEED. Apply THE PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 283 Hornby Road.
A R8882

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MUSLIM, competent Accountant and Correspondent, able to organise and manage an office, wants SITUATION Excellent testimonials. Moderate pay please write Box No. 9799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8879

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS—Comfortable and airy at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO. Tel. No. 1697. Bombay.
R8866

TO BE LET—Two large pucca built GODOWNS at Chinch Bunder, Nagrosji Hill estate at a little distance from New Cotton Depot. Rent very moderate. Apply RAMCHUNDER RANVALUBH Dana Bunder.
C R8854

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindoos only, near Kennedy Bridge, Kennedy House, 2 separate Ground Flour blocks and rooms Apply PRANJIWAN there, or Mulji Jetha Market, Bumbakhana Residence. T. No, 1169 Shop 4460.
C R8862

TO BE LET—One decent BUNGALOW, suitable for a large family, fitted with electric lights, tiled flooring and baths, with a large compound and nice garden situated at No. 26, Mount Road, Mazagaon, 3 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate. Apply Mr. NAZIR on the premises.
C R8865

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWARAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8864

TO LET—Furnished two storyed house. ten rooms with tennis and garage. 5 minutes from Race Course. Apply Gupta, 11, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
C Rs745

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM, small will be preferred, in Fort locality. State with rent. Apply to Box No. 9796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.
K R8867

WANTED—ADDING MACHINES new or old Adding Machines. State price HASHMATULLAH C/o Mehralibhai, Cap Merchant, Bhindi Bazar.
K R8886

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE, containing if possible two blocks, situated in a good locality. Write, stating lowest terms, to Box No. 9790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8857

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—A PRIVATE DISPENSARY, situated in thickly populated Hindu locality. Good chance for a Hindu Doctor. Apply to Box No. 9792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8858

FOR SALE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.—Complete General ENGINEERS WORKSHOP comprising following Departments:—PATTERN MAKING, FOUNDRY, 2 CUPOLAS, BLACKSMITHS SHOP, With STEAM and BELT HAMMERS, BOILER MAKERS SHOP, MACHINE and FITTING SHOPS completely equipped at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to be sold. A very reasonable cash offer for the whole would be accepted. Full particulars from:—JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Engineers, Bombay.
G 17961

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Just unpacked English Landaulettes, CANOE VICTORIAS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Carriage and Motor Body Builder, opposite Kandawari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaon.
N R8846

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shortuand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Sound practical coaching (personal and through post) in Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Company Law, etc. Special Shorthand Theory and High Speed classes under professional experts. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaways.
M R8883

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE on mortgage rupees fifty thousand on sound property. Apply Box No. 9783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R8822

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for **Malarial Fever.**

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road. (Adjoining Evans Frasser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

WANTED—WOOL shorn (cut) or pluck wool from skins in white black and grey with lowest quotations; state the maximum and minimum quantity that could be supplied stipulating delivery time and in forwarding samples to "WOOL" c/o Box No. 9795 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 17977

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7½ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fiscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 160, Gujerati Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to Makes of Typewriters.	All

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
19680

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 85, 120,	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 180, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	280
Yost 20, latest, new types,	180
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE.—BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE English Edition (Good copy). Rs. 55 net. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R8889

WRITE now for our List of Prophylactic Specialities against Venereal Diseases etc. Read Prof. Karve's books on Birth Control, and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, Re. 1 each THE RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Bdg., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
L R8821

SPORTS.

BOMBAY & POONA RACES—Race-goers' and Inventors' on the Totalizor desirous of being successful and avoiding losses, should learn Prof. TRAFFARIEL'S unique and exclusively successful scientific system of Finding Winners and placed Horses at Races. Now is the chance of a life time. No tips, no forms of horses nor jockeyship necessary. Marvellous results. Apply "TRAFFARIEL", C/o "Bombay Chronicle."
S R8887

PROFESSION.

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET fo Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout: Write, RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th 8th, and 9th proximo, those days being public holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, October 30, 1923.
C 17970

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from Monday, the 5th November, 1923, the Down Gujarat Mail train will stop at Grant Road. The timings will be Grant Road Arr. 20.30.
Dep. 20.35

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November 1923.
C 17979

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WEST CHAUPATI ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease the few remaining plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between Dadysett Road and the foot of the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill, and are particularly adapted for the erection of buildings consisting of medium or small-sized flats.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the 14th December, 1923.

Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C17963

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays Cheap Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers between Victoria Terminus, (Bombay), Byculla, and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Neral, Matheran and Poona on the other, from FRIDAY, the 2nd November 1923, to THURSDAY, the 8th November 1923, available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th November, 1923.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
C17958

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE. CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT COY., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. MULRAJ KHATAU, one of the trustees under the Debenture Trust Deed of the above Company that his Co-trustee Mr. F. E. Dinshaw has no authoritey from our client to borrow any moneys or to incur any liability for the purpose of the above Company and that neither the assets of the Company nor our client will be responsible for any such loan or liability.

Notice is further given that Mr. H. S. Captain has no authority from our client to sign any letter or document or to place any orders on behalf of the above Company or our client.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW AND CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Mulraj Khatau.
C17980

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN
RUBBER
Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sadana House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being fa above the British Standard Specification. Re guiarly supplied to the Bombay Governm and other bodies. The Superintendent, Govern ment Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in enlorsing terms. Write fo our Booklet and current year's calendar
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay.

THE EASTERN DYEING BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company is shifted from the Tata Bank Buildings to the YUSUF BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, 3rd floor from this date.
1st November, 1923.
C17985

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

HARBOUR BRANCH.

THE following train service has been introduced from 1st instant between Reay Road and Kurla and between Temporary Cotton Green Station and Bandra.

BETWEEN REAY ROAD AND KURLA.

DOWN TRAINS—Week days only.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Reay Road	D.	7 35	12 30	18 20
Temporary Cotton Green Station	D.	7 43 10 50	12 38 14 35	18 28
Kurla	A.	8 12 11.19	13 7 15 4	18 57

UP TRAINS—Week days only.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Kurla	D.	6 35	9 39	11 35	13 20	17 15
Temporary Cotton Green Station	A.	....	10 10	....	13 50	....
	D.	7 5		12 5		17 45
Reay Road	A.	7 13		12 13		17 53

BETWEEN TEMPORARY COTTON GREEN STATION AND BANDRA.

DOWN TRAINS—Week days only.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Temporary Cotton Green Station	D.	6 30	10 35	13 0	14 55	16 45
Bandra	A.	7 15	11 5	13 30	15 25	17 17

UP TRAINS—Week days only.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bandra	D.	7 30	11 15	13 45	16 40	17 27
Temporary Cotton Green Station	A.	8 12	11 45	14 15	16 10	18 5

For detail timings please see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1923.
C17989

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Clothing Materials during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th November 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 16th November, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated 30th October, 1923.
C17983

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELLIAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Frere Road on the Mody Bay Estate, within the Fort in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 6/9, square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18 and New Survey No. 26/8480, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1901 (3) and Street No. 307 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by land leased to H. E. T. Mahomed and another on or towards the South by land leased to Hemraj Jetha on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West partly by land leased to Jamnadas Jeevandas and partly by land leased to Vithaldas Nansey.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1923.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17984

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. NOORMAHOMED HAJI MOOSA, ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA, ALIMAHOMED HAJI MOOSA and KHATIZABAI, widow of Abdul Karim Jamal, have agreed to sell to our client, Mr. ESMAIL KARIM, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3234, New No. 10094, Old Survey No. 2230 and New Survey No. 6683 and Cadestral Survey No. 385, Byculla ——— Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1626, Street Nos. 168, 172, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shamlangoobai, widow of Julloo Dharmaji, on or towards the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1923.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17936

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 674 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 19th day of February, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BALWANTRAI TRIPURASHANKER & SONS, a firm, till lately doing business in Bombay, at Thakurdwar in Girgaon, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) CHIMANLAL R. DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Broach, and (2) MUKUNDRAI JAMIETRAM THAKORE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Broach, till lately carrying on business in partnership in Bombay in the name and style of Keshriprasad and Co. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 11,256 mentioned in the plaint together with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 1st day of August, 1920, till judgment and interest on judgment till payments and costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 26rd day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17981

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified E...
CENT PER...
by painless metho...
confinement to bed...
to their daily avo...
treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-T...
N.B.—If you hesitate ... degree to secure the ben... treatment before undergoing ... not bring your family Doct... you to whom convincing proo... be adduced ?

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Sends Divali Greetings to all its Patrons Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans
And has the pleasure of announcing
A Magnificent Special Paramount Picture of wonderful Beauty, Sublimity and Pathos.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

(6 Reels) Starring the matchless, vivacious, Beauty, Queen of the Screen

GLORIA SWANSON

GLORIA SWANSON

Here's a Picture of Pictures! Enacted amidst faultless Photography and super-excellent Settings, with an exceptionally powerful cast.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

Mind you, it's a

CECIL B. DEMILLE

Production—it is no hum-drum third rate stuff. The West-End Management know what they are about, and when they offer a Picture to their discerning Patrons.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

Providence Sometimes becomes a hopeless mystery to mortal beings. But always there is method in the ways of the Divinity that moulds our beings and shapes our destinies. This unique Photoplay shows that human mind, though it may fail to discern Divine dispensations, need not be so hopelessly given up to dispair. Yes it is a Picture which is

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

The International News in the Programme.

TO-DAY, 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
of
SHRIMANT MAHARAJ SAWAI TUKOJIRAO HOLKER OF INDORE
Mr. SHANKERRAO SARNAIK
the holder of the degree of Maharashtra "KOKIL," Founder and Director of

YESWANT SANGIT MANDLI

will stage
their well-known new drama

Chalti Doonia

(in Hindi Language)
AT RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
ar 9 p.m. (S. T.)
On Saturday, the 3rd November 1923.
and on Sunday, the 4th Novembir at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Tickets can be reserved at the Theatre.

K. S. HARDIKAR
Manager.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO"
featuring Emil Jannings.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MAN FROM THE PAINTED POST"
featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Patronage of H. H. Gaekwar o
Baroda—Est. 1913
...rv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD.
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
ON
...ay 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
...nday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
...ASHA-NIRASHA
Manager, G. N. Mandali.

Cinema Majestic

Presents
THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
JANAK VIDEHI
Specially produced for
DIPAWALI HOLIDAYS.

See this Yogic life of supreme renunciation amidst royal surroundings and pleasures that baffle the imagination.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN
DEAD GAME
A hair-raising Western romance with a comedy in the programme.

STARTING NEXT WEEK
Universal's latest serial
THE OREGON TRAIL
With ART ACCORD

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S THE DAY !!

The Season's Mightiest Offering!

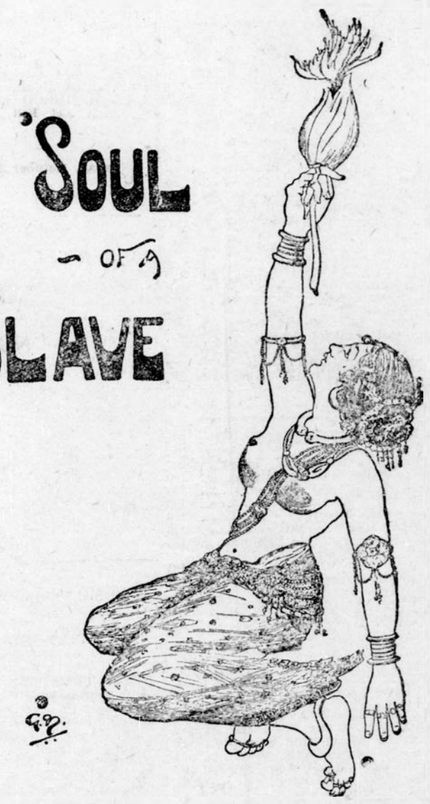
INDIAN FILM PRODUCED IN CALCUTTA.

The First and Only Indian Production with a Theme of Universal Appeal at

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

Commencing Saturday the 3rd November 1923.



TO-DAY RED-LETTER DAY IN THE ANNALS OF INDIAN MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

Life story of a debauched prince whom the love of a slave girl transformed into a hermit.

"The fated hour of meeting comes,
Awakening memories of ages past;
When a mated soul was rent in twain,
To fulfil a lot divinely cast."

Featuring—

Adele Willison Wirth
AND
Ahindra Choudhury
Supported by Capable cast of Artistes including
June Richards
AND
Prafulla Ghosh.

Directed by—HEM MUKHERJI.
Photographed by—CHARLES CREED'
Massive settings-Gorgeous Mountings-Exquisite Scenery-Hills and rushing torrent-Unique costumes-Splendid acting-Excellent Photography-Rare heart appeal.
ROMANTIC PHOTOPLAY DEPICTING A BROTHER'S BOUNDLESSS LOVE AND A SISTER'S RECIPROCAL AFFECTION.
Tragic tale of a beautiful girl, her sufferings, her sorrows., her joys and her UNREQUITED LOVE.
Produced by the Photo-play Syndicate of India.
A WOMAN'S SOUL PLACED UNDER THE MAGNIFYING GLASS.

"The Soul of a Slave!"

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS APPRECIATIONS.

THE ENGLISHMAN—**The Soul of a Slave,** in eight reels, is a striking instance of what an entirely Indian syndicate can achieve. Of high dramatic power, artistically screened and of unique appeal to any audience, its public run is certain to create a sensation, not only because it is a great Indian effort, but equally because it is a sterling attraction in itself.

THE NEW EMPIRE—"The Soul of a Slave" cannot fail to appeal with equal force, alike to the Indian and the European. The settings and the atmosphere belong to about 400 B. C., and though rather out of the ordinary, have a beauty and gorgeousness, all their own. It is worth mentioning, that no pains have been spared to make the production as historically accurate in its details, with regard to costumes, settings and customs, as possible, while one or two of the articles used in some scenes, really belong to the time, when the action of the story is supposed to have taken place.

SPORTSMAN—To sceptics of the future of Indian Film Producing industry, the first attempt of the Photoplay Syndicate of India, "The Soul of a Slave," will come as a shock and go a long way in altering the belief now held, as to the inability of Indian concerns to produce films. The story with its massive settings, its oriental atmosphere of a nature far different from those usually seen in foreign productions breathing the spirit of Sultanic Turkey, "The Soul of a Slave" is a production of which India may well be proud, and the Photoplay Syndicate is deserving of congratulations on the distinct success of their initial step in the intricacies of film production.

INDIAN DAILY NEWS—FILM PRODUCTION IN INDIA. There is no doubt that the film producing industry in this country is still in its infancy, and that it will be sometime yet, before films produced in India will compare favourably with those produced in America and Europe An exception however, is "The Soul of a Slave," the maiden attempt of The Photoplay Syndicate of India. Undoubtedly a landmark in the history of Indian Film Production, and an instance of what Indian brains and Indian organisation can do. For scenes of pleasure and enjoyment, the orgies practised in the palace of a dissolute merchant prince; for tenseness and dramatic power, the love of a master for his slave, and for thrills, the battle against a neighbouring clan, with a mortal hand-to-hand combat thrown in, all of which arevividly and realistically portrayed, "The Soul of a Slave" is a film which should prove of universal appeal.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST INDIAN PICTURE YOU WILL EVER SEE!

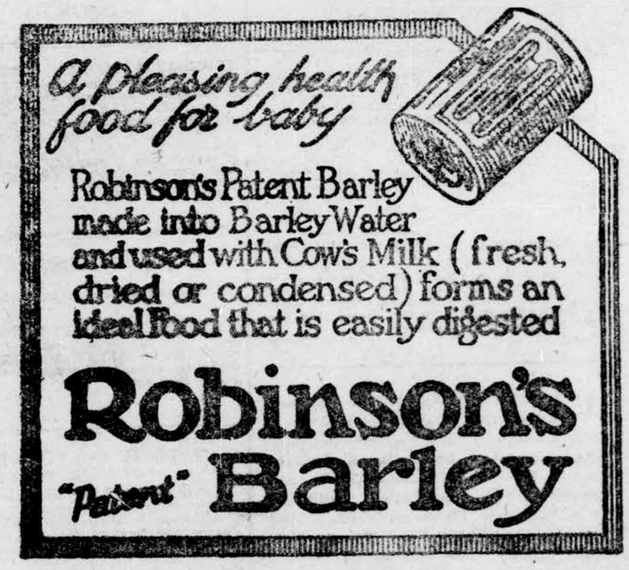
HURRY UP? TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

THE MEMBERS OF
The Subbodha Sangeetha Sabha
will enact
"Valli's Wedding"
IN TAMIL
On 6th November 1923 at 9 p. m. at
BALLIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.
Rates of Tickets :— Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, As. 8

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams :—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.


A pleasing health food for baby
Robinson's Patent Barley made into Barley Water and used with Cow's Milk (fresh, dried or condensed) forms an ideal food that is easily digested
Robinson's
"Patent" Barley

SPRINGS SPRINGS SPRINGS
Of any description Manufactured and Guaranteed.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO. LTD,
Jetha Street, Off Lamington Rd.
Byculla, BOMBAY.

FREE
"GUIDE TO HEALTH"
WITH 3 COLOURS NICE BEGUM'S PHOTO
APPLY TO HAKIM MASIHAR RAHAMAN
Post Box 6709. CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

136, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumb waiter, and crockery stands drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one phonograph, one Singer Sewing machine, rich Cabinets, large and small writing tables, Office chairs glass door book cases, glass door silver Cabinets, rich carpets fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, fancy ornaments China and Japanese vases, electric hall and table lamps and fans, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. J. Cracknel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Hupmobile Motor Car 4 cylinder 14 H.P.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2773 of 1923 (Vassanji Purshottam vs. Jamnadas Ranchordas).
1 Buick motor car No. 1937 (in running condition).
1 Daimlar motor car No. 4712.
1 Seat motor car No. 4483.
1 Studbeakar motor car No. 4500.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day Saturday the 3rd November 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, Jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of November 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at Frere Road all the furniture etc., belonging to the Frere Temperance Hotel such as side board, cabinets, iron single and double cots, cupboards almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bath tubs, cottage piano one full size slate billiard table with balls cues, and marking board wall large size mirrors, pictures large dinning tables writing tables, electric ceiling fans, and lights glass door show cases oil carpets one gas stove one large iron stove copper utensils meat safes hat stands etc., etc., all the goods are lying in the premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Ali Mulla Abdeali Tapia, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1923 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 16th March 1923, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and on the South side of Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2689 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 310 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) on which stand the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2483, Nos. 4 and 5 bounded on the East partly by the property of Navi Vahu and partly by a private gully Jasonandon, on the North by the Hilly ground on the West by the property of Lalchand of Jaffer Sulleman and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TWO FLOOR BUILDING, STYLED "HAMIDIYA MANSION" AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner of the property. The following very valuable and two storied large building styled the "Hamidiya Mansion":—

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 999 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the newly built two floor building, styled the "Hamidiya Mansion" and motor garages standing thereon situate on the plot No. 134 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust's West Agripada Estate in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by the building on plot No. 136 of the said Estate on the South-East by Motlibai Street, on the North-West by a service passage and on the South-West by building on the plot No. 96 of the said Estate and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3505 and 3529 and is assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4142 part of and Street No. 102A part of and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

N. B.—The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic furniture such as Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Writing Tables, Teapoys, Mirror and Plain Almyrahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Safe, etc., etc.

By the order of Dr. Gajanan Jinabhoy, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Baboo Building, at Lamington Road, opposite Police Station, very valuable and handsome furniture of the Furniture Making Co., arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, velvet lined drawing room suite, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy corner cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, mirror and plain almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, teapoys, wall mirror safe, etc., etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Safes, Crockery, Handkerchiefs, Motor Car, Jacconets, Shirtings, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
4 cases handkerchiefs.

By the order of the concerned:—
One Dedion motor car, 4 cylinders, 5 seater, in thorough working order.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—
6 doz. sock suspenders.

Property of a European gentleman:—
Dining tables, cupboards, chairs, beds, chest of drawers, crockery, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
One big lot of grey jacconets and shirtings.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS

House and Estate Agents

Money Lenders and Rent Contractors

18, Apollo Street, Fort.

'Phone No 4065

SALE TO DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd Nov. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. P. Vora and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 18 Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture consisting of English designed drawing Room suites lined with velvet and rich tapestry, rich Chesterfield Suites hanging and clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing and dressing tables, marble top centre tables, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, whatnots, dumbwaiters meatsafes, reclining sofas, electric chandelliers, hanging lamps, electric table lamps, rich Persian Carpets, Durrie Carpets, iron safes, Gramophones, lady's and gents' watches, musical boxes, presentation articles etc etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL GIN STORE SUPPLIERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Auction Sale of Lathes of different sizes, Planning machine, Screw machine, Blacksmith's implements, Pulleys, Pump, etc., and also Wood Cutting machines, etc.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chapsi Bhimji's Godown in Anjirwadi, Mount Road, Mazagon, the following:—

1 Lathe of 12 feet.
1 Lathe of 10 feet.
1 Planning machine.
1 Screwing machine.

Oil casting, Blacksmith's kiln implements, Bellows, Anvils, Shaftings, Pulleys, Pump, etc.

Also Wood cutting machines, such as sawtable, ceiling, casings and planning machine, forecutter by Imperial Co.

Cash required at the time of sale.
Goods on view at the auction place.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of one pearl advertised for sale by order of Messrs. Pohumal Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sheth Pratapchand Gulabchand on Monday, the 5th instant, has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared,

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B L THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 560.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 550.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 224.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322.

CROSS RATES—
Londoon—New York Dols 4.48-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 76.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 80.30.
London Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 1500 Millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market.

	London, Nov. 1.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	3/15/16 „

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 1 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 21/32
Bank Demand	1-4 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fcs. Demand	510
American Dollars	322
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	224
Japan	155 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov 1
Bankers 3 per cent.	55 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	31 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold—India bought Quiet,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923
Interest day to day loan 2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov 1.
Exchange on London in Paris	..
„ „ „ „ „ Germany	600000000000
„ „ „ „ „ Italy ..	..
Stockholm	17.02
Christiania	29.89
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.19
Belgium 20 fr	89.35
Athen 30 fr	not received

	New York, Nov. 1
Demand Bills	4.47.75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Nov. 1
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rates 3 per cent	28

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 1.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 90 1/4	90 1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/4	92 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£101	101
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/8	58 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	42	42
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69	69
Govt. Securities 3% ..	58 7/8	58 7/8
Conversion Loan		£78 15/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan ..		„ 102 5/8
7 per cent „ „ ..		117

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15-11-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-11.
BBar gold ready, Rs. 24-14-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs .24-14-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24-12-6 Dec.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82.
Bar 2nd settlement, Rs. 77-11.

London, Nov.1.

Bar gold ready, x. 92.
Silver ready, d. 31-15.
Silve rforward, d. 31-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—Small business, America trying to sell.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready:—24—14—13 Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho ..	..	..	..
Kartak	24—13—3	24—15—3	24—13—9
Teji Mandi.			
Asho ..			
Kartak	0—6—3		

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready:—81—12—0 Prices 80.4 Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80—15—0	81—11—0	81—11—0
Kartak	77—14—0	78—00—0	77—11—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho ..			
Kartak	1—7—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 62/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/14.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

London, Oct, 31.

Chartered Bank	..£ 19
Hongkong..	.., 124
National	.., 44
Eastern	.., 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	.., 12 3/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1397/8, India 71, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Apollo 26/4, By. Cotton 630, By. Dyeing 985, Bradbury 555, Century 460, Cent. India 520, Colaba Land 163/12, Coorla 160, Crescent 255, David 660, Dawn 675, Edw. Sassoon 245, Fazulbhoy 870, Finlay 620, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 235, Khatao 295, Kohinoor 1605, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scd. 75, Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 340, M. Petit 3200, Morarji 4100, New Great 537/8, New City 310, Pabani 430, Pearls 652/8, Phoenix 502/8, Shapurji 230, Simplex 356/4, Standard 1550, Swa 770, Swadeshi 520 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. 1. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4, B. Tramway 92/8, B. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 90, Katni Defd. 300, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4, Tata Iron Defd. 101/4, Tata Hydro 645 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1923.

Name	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indor Malwa	..	..	..	570
Colab	..	..	..	163/12
Crescent	255	257/8	..	253/12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1615
Nagpore Ordy	516/4	522/8	..	520
New Great	527/8	..	..	5/8
Pearl	642/8	656/4	..	652/8
Phoenix	..	..	..	502/8
Bombay Cotton			..	630
Bombay Dyeing	972/8	..	..	985
Ind Swadesi	227/8	..	..	231/4
Empire	351/4	357/8	..	356/4
Swan	..	..	..	770
Swadeshi	515	522/8	..	518/12
Century	456/4	472/8	..	461/4
Alcock	..	..	..	290
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	90
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	300
Tata Steel Defd	98/12	..	..	120
Tata Steel Ordy		..	..	26/4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10/4
Bombay Burma Old	..	..	..	312/8
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	75
Bombay Steam Ordy	..	..	..	87/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	..	..	..	92/8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24/8
Shivajpur	..	..	..	33/8

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

London, Thursday, Nov, 1,			
Total Bullen £	127,700,000	£ No.	change.
Pubc. Deposits,,	11,400,000	Dec. „	2,600,000
Other do „	107,800,000	Inc. „	2,200,000
Govt. Securitie „	42,300,000	Inc. „	1,200,000
Other Securitie „	72,000,000	Inc. „	1,000,000
Notes & Gold „	22,600,000	Dec. „	1,700,000

The Bank Reserve is 18.9 p. c. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 2.

A further dro of 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on local traders selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 ppints up. The market advanced on local buying Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable as under:—

"Market expects Friday Government indication yield about 10,250,000 bales. Think it will be larger, but it causes decline would buy."

With regard to the American markets, if the latest news in connection with the condition of the crop is in accordance with facts it seems to us that the market will advance further, but we are very much in suspense whether higher prices in the near future would in any case be justified, and are more inclined to believe that the further advance will materialise late in the season. In case the Bureau Report due far publication be of a very bullish nature prices would surely move up and in that case we would be tempted to take advantage of the advance and sell.

With regard to the local market, there has recently been a decided falling off in the genuine demand and we are at present inclined to think that present prices fully discount the position as it exists to-day, so that in case prices advance again to the recent highest level we think it well to make sales.

Owing to the decline in New York futures the Mawari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 542½ i.e. Rs. 7½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening jobbers were buyers and the market gradually advanced to Rs. 546 going down by a rupee the prices further improved to Rs. 549½ on buying by a Japan House and Marwari jobbers. Around this level some Offices sold which caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 545 and finally closed at Rs. 546 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar was kept closed.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 499 and gradually improved to Rs. 509. On buying by offices and Commission Agents. Selling by Shroffs and brokers caused the market to drop to Rs. 504½ at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 491½ and improved to Rs. 501½ owing to Commission Houses and Offices buying, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 497 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Decr.-January opened at Rs. 439 and advancing to Rs 440 closed at Rs. 437 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with little doing. About 700 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

	Liverpool, Nov, 1. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	Nil,
„ Imports	..
Mid Americans spot Good Demand..	17 78
Egyptain F.G.F. Sakels	18.65

New York, 11 a.m. ..	Jan. ..	30.16
(As known in Liverpool at	Mar. ..	30.17
closing time.)	May ..	30. 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	Closed.
„ „ „ „	Jan. ..	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Liverpool, Nov 1.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. ..	17.14—04
	Mar. ..	16.94—04
	May ..	16.74—04
	July ..	16.44—02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Future delivery prices:— Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	17.08—02
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.88—92
April	..
May	16.67—03
June	..
July	16.36—06
Aug.	..
Sept.	15.21—06
Egyptians Jan. 17.70 Mar. 17.80 Nov.	17 52

	Liverpool, Nov, 1.
Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	17.12—02
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.91—93
April	..
May	16.72—02
June	..
July	16.40—04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Egyptians Jan.	17.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	Liverpool, Nov, 1. To-day's Prices.
Nov.	17.30 +09
Dec.	17.17 +02
Jan.	17.14 +04
Feb.	17.03 +04
Mar.	16.94 +04
April	16.83 +04
May	16.74 +04
June	16.60 +04
July	16.44 +02
Aug.	15.98 +02
Sept.	15 27
Oct.	14 77 +02
Nov.	14.47—07

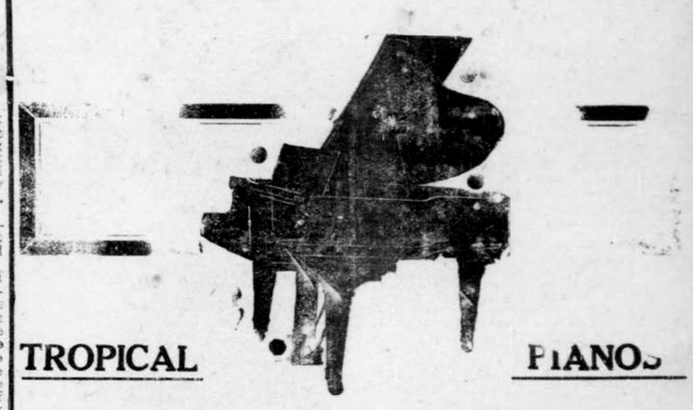
Tone.—Quiet

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Month.	Liverpool, Nov 1 To-day's Prices.
Nov.	17.50—02
Dec.	17.60—04
Jan.	17.65—05
Feb.	17.74— 5
Mar.	17.82—06
April	17.90—06
May	17.98—06
June	18.00—07
July	18.02—07
Aug.	18.02—07
Sept.	18.02—07
Oct.	18.02—07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov, 1.
M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
„ „ Fully Good	11.30
„ „ Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.35
„ „ „ Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.95
„ „ Fully Good	14.35
„ „ Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
„ „ Fully Good	11.20
„ „ Fine	11.60



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for :—

BLUTHNER	BECHSTEIN
ALLISON	BRASTED
COLLARD	CHAPPELL
ERARD	CRAMER
STROHMENGER	ESTEY
NIENDORF	HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN,
ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palatable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhoea or secret wasting through any cause: Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum BOMBAY.*
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.
WANTED AGENTS.

O. M.

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Oct 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports ..	91,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	59.000
„ „ Continent	123,000
Futures at New York	..
„ „ „ Jan.	29.98
„ „ „ Mar.	30.00
„ „ „ May.	29.98
„ „ „ July.	29.46
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	closed
Futures , „ Jan. ..	„
„ „ „ Mar. ..	„
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11
Silver foreign mined ..	63 3/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports ..	41,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	17,000
„ „ Continent	..
Futures at New York Dec.	30.50—29
„ „ „ Jan.	30 05—25
„ „ „ Mar.	30.04—33
„ „ „ May.	30. 5—25
„ „ „ July	29.49—76
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50—30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.50 unchange.
Futures , „ Jan. ..	29.88 +66
„ „ „ Mar. ..	29.78 +66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined	63 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	London, Nov. 1 To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan. ..	29.98—07
	Mar. ..	30.00—04
	May ..	29.98—07
	July ..	29.46—03

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The following are to-dauy's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30..	42 0 0	6 3 6
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla ..	43 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 2 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 14 0	13 7 0
Linsseed, Brown Thin ..	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teeseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	7 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	6 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 9 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	14 0 0
Mowrahed	9 8 0	9 10 0
Barely	29 0 0	..
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 4 1
Linseed, April/May	12 8 6
Teelseed Gajar 85-15D/J ..	15 8 0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 1

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N D Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N D Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Sellers	43
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Inactive	41/6

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 1.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers	£ 16 7/8
LINSEED Argentine N/D Sellers ..	18 1/2
„ J/F Buyers ..	16 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED—Poor Trade	
LINSEED Bombay per ton C.I.F. Paid	£ 22 1/8
TONE OF LINSEED—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers ..	£ 16 7/8
TORIA RAPESEED J/F Paid	£ 16 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Nov 1

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D nominal	£ 20 3/4
Tone—Demand is very poor	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Nov./Dec. Buyers	39 5/8
„ Jan./Apl. Done and Buyers	36/6

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 2. Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Nov. 1.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets f.o.b net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	209 1/4

(For other Commercial News see page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, addresses on "What Next?", Mr. V. J. Patel to preside, 6 p.m.
Urgent meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Bldg., 6 p.m.
Declaration of Second LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
S. S. "Delta", with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Muslims' Meeting re. elections, Dontad Cross Lane, Khadak, 11 a.m.
Lectures by Messrs. Mahadeo Desai, and Dayalji Nanubhai at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 5 p.m.
Meeting of Bombay journalists re. formation of Journalists' Association of India, B. P. Association Rooms, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.
General meeting of members of Western India Vivekananda Society, Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
Pherozeshah Mehta Jayanti celebration, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla to preside.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, at Katchi D. O Wadi, Mandvi, 3 to 8 p.m.

MONDAY, November 5.

Polling Day for Council Elections for the Bombay City Mahomedan, the European and the University Constituencies.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 6.

First LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall 1 p.m
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. m.
Nov. 6 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. m.
Nov. 7 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. m.
Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*12
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 30
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 19-5a.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Mantola" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 7-45 p.m. the same day.
The O. N. K. steamer "Malacca Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 31st ultimo and is due to arrive here on or about the 12th instant.
S. S. "Osaka Maru" (Japan bound) arrive at Shanghai on the 30th October.

ANJUMAN KHUDAM-UL-MUSLEMEEN.

The above Anjuman has resolved to support candidature of Mr. M. A. Jinnah for the Legislative Assembly and Messrs. I. S. Haji an Jaferbhai Lalji for the local Council and expects the Muslim voters to support their candidature.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSN

The Social Club of this Association will meet to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. to welcome Messrs. R. K. Dalal and N. J. Shah who have recently returned from England after successfully competing for the Incorporated Accountants' examination. Indoor games and refreshments will be provided.

SWARAJ PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Balubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman Dr. M. B. Velkar and others will speak on "What Next?". Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m., at the Congress Office.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this Society will be held in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (1) to accord a welcome to Swami Sharvananda, President, Shri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, (2) to adopt the Draft Rules of the Society, (3) to elect new office-bearers under the new Rules and (4) to transact any other business brought forward before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman. All members are requested to be present.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

There will be a public meeting of the Muhammadans of Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Muljibhai Jivraj Library in Dontad Cross Lane at Khadak when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address the public on "The Duty of the Muslem Voters." Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji will preside. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Sharvananda, President of the Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a religious discourse at the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. Swami Vishwananda will hold the weekly Vedanta Class in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-day between 6 and 7 p.m.

MEHTA JAYANTI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Young Men's Parsi Association to celebrate the "Jayanti of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla will preside and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Khurshed Nariman will address the audience.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow from 4-45 to 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The general meeting which adjourned Sunday last will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of th West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee are hereby informed that the 2nd annual general meeting of this Taluka will be held on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in the Committee's Office at Kanta Building, Mahim, to pass report, accounts, elect five members to the D. C. C., 20 members of the Committee of Management, the President and Auditors

DIVALI AND NEW YEAR.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi bazar at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, on the 6th 7th, 8th and 9th instant, being the Divali and New Year Day, when all are requested to come and buy Sudha Swadeshi Khadi and pure Swadeshi articles. Hours 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Also at the Shri Katchi Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi at Mandvi on Sunday the 4th instant from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

WEST MATUNGA MAHIM T. C. C.

The second annual general meeting of the members of the West Matunga Mahim T. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. to adopt the report and accounts, elect President, five members to D. C. C. and members of the Council of Management etc. in the Committee's office at Kanta Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim.

ANAVIL MANDAL.

LECTURES OF MESSRS. MAHADEO AND DAYALJI.

Under the auspices of the Anavil Mandal a public meeting of all Anavils will be held in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) when Messrs. Dayalji Nanubhai Desai, Mahadeo Haribhai Desai, Manibhai Ambalal Desai of Kenya and other speakers will speak about Social problems of the community. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—One of the most popular films of the year in Bombay should be Shakespeare's "Othello" which will be produced at the Excelsior to-night.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The world's two most famous cinema actors will appear this week at the Empire. Chaplin is to be seen in one of his biggest successes "Police", but the star film is a comedy-drama "The Man from the Painted Post", in which Douglas Fairbanks takes the leading role.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—This week "The Sheik" goes to the Empress. "The Sheik" tells a story of absorbing human interest. In the film the leading role is taken by Rudolph Valentino who has made such rapid strides in his profession since he appeared as "Julio" in The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—For the Divali week, the popular West-End Cinema has secured the fascinatingly Superb Paramount Picture "Something to Think About" with the irresistably charming Gloria Swanson in the principal role, supported by Elliot Dexter, Monte Blue and Theodore Roberts. The picture is really heart-gripping from end to end, and shows that Divine mediation always succeeds where human efforts are unavailable. That it is not always the strong man, but the right man who succeeds; and that the dispensations of Providence are after all not so very hopelessly unintelligible as the finite mind of man sometimes make them out to be. The photography is excellent, the settings are superb, and the acting, specially of Miss Swanson something refreshing.

* * * *

MAJESTIC CINEMA.—Real, human stories can happen anywhere.
Regardless, of the style of that sentence, the fact remains that pictures like "Dead Game" the Universal production starring Hoot Gibson which opened yesterday at the Alexandra Theatre, may be Western pictures, but the same incidents in a little different fashion could occur in other parts of the country, for types of people are alike the world over.
"Dead Game" is essentially the story of a man who would be singled out as a real human most anywhere but who was a boob where women were concerned. As a lovemaker he was in class by himself and not entitled to much credit if the ladies be trusted for the verdict.
The way he took a woman's word for her feelings instead of using his imagination and taking a chance was "rich". When the girl of the story left him for another man and apparently was through "Katy" Didd, took it for granted that she meant what she said. He didn't even press the case. It took an old man with much experience behind him to put "Katy" on the right track to win his girl.

* * * *

NOVELTY CINEMA.—The management of the Novelty Cinema (Grant Road Tram Terminus) are making a heroic attempt this week commencing to-day to vindicate the name and honour of Indian productions. A special magnificent Indian picture is offered to the patrons of this Picture-House, entitled "The Soul of Slave". There is no doubt that the Film Producing industry in this country is still in its infancy, and that it will be sometime yet, before Films produced in India will compare favourably with those produced in America. An exception, however, is "The Soul of a Slave" the maiden attempt of the Photoplay Syndicate of India. It is undoubtedly a landmark in the history of Indian Film Production, and an instance of what Indian brains and Indian organisation can do.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CHEFALO & PALERMO RETURNING.

The next star attraction at the Excelsior Theatre will be the return of the well-known Bombay favourites Chefalo and Palermo Company in their elaborately produced show, "The Garden of Mystery and Dancing." Signor Chefalo comes with a new entertainment direct from Europe and it will be seen that he will have several novelties to offer not only in the way of mystifying tricks but in personnel. He will be supported by some new and up-to-date dancers.
He will commence a short season at the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday, the 10th instant.

FINAL HOUR OF TRIAL

TEST OF ISLAMIC INTEGRITY.

FREEDOM OF JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

REMEMBER 16TH NOVEMBER!

The following message has been sent by the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee to Khilafat Committees throughout India:—

The first day of the Jazirat-ul-Arab week is drawing near. Detailed directions have already been sent to Khilafat Committees throughout India. It is needless to emphasise here that we are already in our last phase of struggle. It is our religious duty to bring it to a successful termination compatible with national tradition and Islamic commandment. All the Provincial district and subordinate Khilafat committees, as well as workers all over the country, are required once more to screw up their courage and espouse the cause in right earnest. Indian Mussalmans have done much but more is still needed for the honour and integrity of Islam—the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab from nonMuslim control. It is hoped that all other Muslim countries will join us in this cause but India is to lead and play the chief part. India's self-emancipation from the foreign yoke of thraldom depends mainly on the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab and other Islamic countries from alien imperialism and exploitations and it is for India, especially Mussalmans, to stand shoulder to shoulder and proceed side by side with their traditional united will and solidarity of purpose in the path of their religious duty as carved out by the last Commandment of the last Prophet—may He rest in peace!
Make 16th November, the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day, and sixteenth to twenty-fourth November, Jazirat-ul-Arab week, a grand and complete success. Let every mosque reiterate after Friday prayers its demand for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and let every Mussalmans whole-heartedly contribute towards the Khilafat fund. Our work cannot prosper and the struggle cannot prolong without the financial stability of the Khilafat organisation. It is for us to prove to the world that internal dissensions and communal feuds cannot deviate us from our duty to Islam. Our home affairs cannot make us neglect our religious foreign and extra-territorial responsibilities. Unfettered by superficial ties, undaunted by bureaucratic repressions and even uninfluenced by hired sycophants and mercenary time-servers, let us make the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab the watchword of our hearth and home, the lullabies of our children and burthen of our prayers to the Almighty. It is the final hour of trial, let us demonstrate that we were never found wanting when weighed.
An urgent Khilafat Working Committee meeting will be held at Amritsar on the 13th instant to consider the Akali question and other important matters. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

SYED MAHMUD
MOZZAM ALI
OSMAN SOBANI
Secretaries, Central Khilafat Committee.

FREE READING FOR LADIES.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

CORPORATORS AND DISCIPLINE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. There was a holiday atmosphere in the Corporation, and the attendance was very small throughout, very little attention being paid to the proceedings. Thrice was the attention of the President drawn to the poor attendance and he was asked to take a count. But the necessary quorum was there, and the proceedings went on. The reason for this move was that most of the members were anxious to know the final result of the Legislative Council elections, the result of which was to be declared in the evening. Members there slowly disappeared into the "tearoom," but with the spectre of the proposition for giving a vote to the departing Governor before them, they could not leave the building altogether, for the mover and the seconder of the resolution were in the Hall. At last the patience of the Nationalist members was exhausted and they trooped back into the hall, and Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi drew the attention of the President to the prevailing restlessness among the members. The President said till the end of time members would come into the Hall and go out of it, but that was no reason for adjourning. If, however, Mr. Gandhi wanted the house to adjourn, he asked him to move accordingly. Mr. Gandhi fell in with the suggestion and moved the adjournment. The motion was adopted, and the Corporation adjourned to Monday week, on Monday next there being Moslem Elections to the Council, and for Tuesday a requisition was sent to the President that no meeting should be held. Hence the long adjournment to Monday week.
There was very little controversial work transacted in the Corporation.

LADIES FREE READING ROOM.

The Corporation considered a letter from Bai Krishnabai A. Gurjar requesting that a free reading-room and library for ladies might be opened at Girgaum at an early date as "almost all activities of ladies" had their centre in Girgaum.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded.
Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee for opening a library both for men and women.
Mr B N Motiwalla moved another afendment that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee with a request that a library for women might be opened.
Mr. N. V. Manolik moved the question be referred to the Primary Education Committee of the Corporation.
Dr. Batliwalla modified the last amendment by moving that the letter be referred to the Primary Education Committee with a request that they should report on the question of opening libraries in all Wards in the city, more especially in the Girgaum Ward.
Mr. Motiwalla's amendment was adopted after some discussion.

WANTED MORE DISCIPLINE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Abdealy T. Havelivala stating that he was present at a meeting of the Corporation held at night and that he was very sorry to find the Municipal Hall turned into a theatre; that if members of the public created such scenes in the Corporation hall it was tantamount to losing "Swaraj" if obtained instead of getting it; that such scenes ought not to be allowed in the Hall and that every Indian ought to learn lessons in discipline in order to obtain Swarajya.
Mr. Mayer Nissim moved that the letter be recorded.
Mr. V. J. Patel said they must treat such letters with the contempt they deserved, instead of merely recording them.
The motion was carried.
A letter from the General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—stating that they had written a letter asking for help to the Schools started by the Society, but that no reply was received yet—was considered.
It was moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.
Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools' Committee for necessary action.
Mr. P. S. Sahasrabudhe moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee for report.

PROTEST AGAINST ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR.

The last amendment was adopted.
The following resolution from the President of a public meeting of the voters of G Ward was recorded:
"That this public meeting of the voters of G. Ward assembled here emphatically protest against the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting the address to the incoming Governor of Bombay and deplores also the action of the members who voted in favour of the same and calls upon the representatives of this Ward who so voted to resign their office."
Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi moved an adjournment of the house and the motion was carried.
The Corporation then adjourned to Nov. 12 (Monday.)

AKALI SITUATION.

TRIAL OF LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.
Raisahib Lala Labhuram, Magistrate, First Class, convicted the other day one Channasingh, Secretady, Parn Taran Akali Jatha under section (72) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
Lala Girdharilal has left for Allahabad with the object of consulting Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and others in connection with the present situation.
It is understood the office of the Ludhiana Gurudwara Committee has been searched. It is further understood that Sardar Ranbir Singh, Secretary and Ram Singh member of the Ludhiana Gurudwara Committee have been arrested.
Mr. Sheikh Golam Hossaan, Additional Magistrate framed to-day a charge under section 17(2) Criminal Law Amendment Act against Giani Gurusingh Musafar on the allegation of the prosecution that as a member of the S.G.P.C. he had in his various speeches appealed to people to become members of the Akali jathas and the S.G.P.C. which had been declared unlawful associations by Government. The hearing is postponed till 6th instant.

DR. KITCHLEW'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.
Doctor Kitchlew has sent telegrams to the members of the Satyagraha Committee asking them to meet in Amritsar on 13th November when the Working Committees of the Congress and Khilafat meet there.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS

SWARAJ PARTY'S VICTORIES.

NARIMAN AND MEHTA HEAD THE POLL.

The elections for the six seats of the Bombay Legislative Council from the North and South Constituencies which took place on Thursday kept an army of clerks busy counting votes on Friday in the Town Hall under the supervision of Mr. Brandear, the Collector of Bombay. Right from three o'clock in the afternoon candidates and their friends began to come to the Town Hall expecting the results to be out by four o'clock. The results were not out however till 8 p.m., during which time those present were kept on the tenterhook of suspense in regard to the success or otherwise, of their efforts.
Soon after the Municipal Corporation meeting was adjourned in the evening still more people came and spent their time in vain speculation. A little after seven o'clock, however, their doubts were set at rest and the result of the North Constituency was declared and the congestion of the crowd began to deflate. An hour more and the result of the South constituency two was formally declared and the people began to retire gradually. Great hopes were entertained of the success of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai but to the disappointment of all his friends he came fourth. Mr. Baptista too was unsuccessful and his friends and admirers heard the result with no little surprise. The following is the result provisionally announced last night.—

BOMBAY NORTH THREE SEATS.
(One reserved for Maratha candidates.)

	votes
1. A. N. Surve	1378
2. P. S. Asavle	1191
3. S. K. Bole	924

(Mr. A. N. Surve having secured the highest number of votes, he will be elected from the Maratha candidates.)

OTHER TWO SEATS.
Nine candidates.

	votes
1. J. K. Mehta	5714
2. P. Thackersy	4708
3. S. J. Baptista	3689
4. S. S. Batliwala	2891
5. M. C. Javle	1265
6. Mr. Mantri	1134
7. V. J. Patel	61
8. Parulker	37
9. Champsey	7

Of these Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. P. Thakersey will be elected.

BOMBAY SOUTH.
(Three seats—11 candidates).

	votes
1. K. F. Nariman	5688
2. K. E. Dadachanji	4899
3. M. B. Welker	4748
4. B. T. Desai	4497
5. J. B. Boman Behram	4088
6. C. Fernandes	3799
7. A. G. Viegas	2697
8. H. E. Sukhia	922
9. N. B. Vibhaker	765
10. V. G. Deshpande	436
11. Y. K. Koregaonker	64

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. M. B. Welker having secured the highest numbers of votes carry the blue ribbon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Bombay, Nov. 1
The following postings have been notified:—
Mr. W. L. A. Berapath on return from leave, to do duty temporarily as an extra officer in the office of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay, Presidency, and thereafter to act as Superintendent of Police Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, proceeding on leave.
Mr. R. B. Smith, Senior Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Khan Bahadur Petigara on leave.
Mr. D. A. Idgunji, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar is granted leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.
Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S. to be Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, LL.B.
Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.
Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Muhammad Usman Isani, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. N. Joshi.
Mr. Somabhai Bhagubhai to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. C. N. Joshi relieved by Mr. G. M. Isani.
Mr. E. W. Trotter-Cha has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.
Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Settlement Officer for a period of five months in connection with the revision settlement of the Khed taluka and Mandangad peta of the Ratnagiri District.
Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., was granted, with effect from 13th December 1922, leave for one month.
Mr. F. W. J. Marshall, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-division, vice Mr. L. H. Barford, proceeding on eleven months' leave.
Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, is granted leave for ten months with effect from 8th November 1923 or the date of relief.
Mr. Gul Mahomed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, with effect from the date on which Mr. T. F. Main proceeds on leave till relieved by Mr. T. Gilbert.
Mr. M. S. Tuggarse, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, S. D.fi to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Coast Division.
Mr. D. D. Joglekar, Assistant Engineer in the 3rd Project Division of the Development Directorate, is granted leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 20th September 1923.
Mr. Hari Vishnu Date, Assistant Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st November 1923, leave for three months.
Mr. E. F. Sykes, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, No. 4 Project Division of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 1st November 1923, or any subsequent date, leave, for five months and 23 days.
Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, to be a member of the Accountancy Diploma Board in place of the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
The following transfers are ordered in the Bombay Engineering Service in the interests of the public service:—Rao Saheb Chandumal Parsomal Dodaja, (Indus Right Bank Division); Khan Saheb Framroz J. Kanga, L.C.E. (Northern Division), Mr. Hari Charan Dutt, L.C.E., (Southern Division), Mr. Bhailal Dayabhai Patel, L.C.E. (Central Division); Mr. Shankar Vishwanath Gore, L.C.E., (Southern Division); Mr. Rochiram L. Mangirmalani, L.C.E. (Indus Left Bank Division; Mr. Kashiram Rooldomal Rajput, (Indus Right Bank Division); Mr. Gopaldas Harumal Jhangiani (Indus Right Bank Division); Mr. Mohanlal Tulsidas Sodah (Indus Left Bank Division); Mr. Gurumukhsing Javbrsing Butani (Indus Right Bank Division).
To the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London
S S Anniston City, Littlefield, Philadelphia.
S S Bahadur, Beswick, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

November 2.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, China and Japan
The following vessel obtained her post clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Bithina, Grant, Karachi.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Alpine Range for Karachi.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind 5989 tons Captain G Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of 12th October, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Anniston City:—The B I S N Company's steamer Anniston City 3450 tons, Captain H J Littlefield arrived in harbour yesterday from Philadelphia with a general cargo and oil.
S S Bahadur:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Bahadur 2936 tons, Captain J Beswick arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind 5989 tons, Captain G Manley sailed from harbour yesterday for China and Japan with mails a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bithina:—Messrs. W & A Graham & Company's steamer Bithina 2938 tons, Captain J H G Grant will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(FRIDAY, November 2.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3h.	d.
1	Werdenfels 3851 Bremen 21/11 Graham & Co
2	Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co.
4	Akbar 2957 R S Ports 6/11 T M & Co.
6	C Exeter 5987 Karachi 8/11 K N & Co.
7	Delta 4780 Aden 3/11 M M & Co.
8	Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 4/11, Graham and Co.
11	Sado Maru 3627 Japan 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
12	Nurtureton 4495, Hull N F, Graham & Co.
15	Marwada, 5120, London, 2/11 M M & Co.
16	Boll 4228 Dunkirk 1/11 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Borneo Maru 4864, Kobe 8/11 O S Kaisha
2	Olympia 3272 L'pool 6/11, Graham & Co.
3	Bandra 1877 P Gulf 8/11 M M & Co.
5	Lamlands 2304 Genoa 6/11, Graham & Co.
6	Alpine Range 2267, N F 6/11, S S N Co.
9	Nagina 4090 N F, M M & Co.
16	Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R	Baroda 1899, Colombo 2/11 M M & Co.
D & E	Jeddah 2923, R S Ports 6/11 T M & Co.
F	Bahadur 2936 Calcutta N F, T M & Co.
N C	Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
M	Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q	Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

November 2.
S S Mooltan for London—21 bales cotton carpets Bontor & Co; 26 bales woollen carpets Bontor & Co; 17 bundles woollen carpets H Aminoff; 13 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 54 bales cowhides R Alimohomed; 18 bales cowhides P Rahimtoolu; 20 cwts cordimom seed G Rochund; 22 cwts fishmaws E Molodina.
S S Olympia for Liverpool—50 bales wool raw K Esmail; 14 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 14 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 83 bales cottonfly P H Vosa; 188 bales hemp S Rumanuo; 42 bales condiments Ms. Punjee & Sons; 19 bales wool raw R Virchand; 65 bales grey cotton John Taylor & Sons; 18 bales cotton Lauther Abercrombie; 170 bales raw Indian cotton Gosho Kohshi Kusha; 334 bales raw Indian cotton Khimji Visram; 600 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Peermamd; 38 bales wool raw Indian H. Balkishandas.
S S Olympia for Glasgow—2100 cwt linseed oil cake Bat The Allunzeer & Co; 2000 cwt myrabollams Purshottamdas Mathoredas & Co.
S S Lowlands for Marseilles—152 cwt gum arabia E Pirjee & Co; 210 cwt gum arabia Narsi Morizen & Co; 6000 cwt groundnut Strauss & Co.
S S Lowlands for Genoa—165 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co; 53 bales Indian raw cotton Foyd Mena Kaisha.
S S Noortureton for Hull—6000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.
S S Noortureton for Dunkirk—2000 tons manganese ore King King & Co.
S S Claracanur for Dunkirk—2000 cwt castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 110 bales Indian cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 112 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Claracanur for Barcelona—840 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.
S S City of Exeter for Liverpool—260 bales wool raw B Kohlhaus & Co; 96 bales raw cotton P Chrysal & Co; 3400 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Permanand.

IMPORTS.

November 2.
S S Borghild from Cochin. Agents Scindia Steam N Co Ltd—246 kolims dooka shell; 175 robins copra; 60 coils coir rope; 277 bundles coir rope; 999 bundles coir yarn.
From Alleppy—2379 robas copra; 384 bags copra; 100 bags poonack.
From Colombo—45 bundles gunnicio; 70 cases rubber.
From Calcutta—2350 bales gunnies; 238 bales jute twine; 30 drums lubricating oil; 161 chest tea; 208 packages tea; 21 cases printed books; 18 cases medicines; 111 bags cummin seed; 200 kgs red lead; 100 I drums cobra brand polish.
S S Vasna from Busrah Agents British India S N Co Ltd—12139 basket or bundles wet dates; 4 bundles specie; 200 bags dry dates; 50 bags raisins.
S S Jalatarang from Calicut Agents Scindia S N Co Ltd—396 bags cocoanut; 172 bags dry cocoanut; 623 bags copra; 179 bales cottons; 64 bundles sandalwood; 98 bundles sandlewood; 50 coils coir rope; 152 jottas coir rope; 24 jottas coir yarn; 41 bask dried ginger.
From Madras—76 bales cotton waste.
From Rangoon—15364 bags rice; 35 cases rubber; 20 cases cutch.
From Moulmein—18717 bags rice; 557 pieces j w sleepers; 526 pieces j w crossing sleeper; 1287 pieces sleepers and special size.
S S Baroda from Busrah Agents, British India S N Co Ltd— 2016 bask or bundles wet dates; 600 basket or bundles zadi dates; 56 bundles attari; 3824 bags wheet; 668 bags gum.
From Koweit—499 basket or bundles wet dates; 143 bags gum; 2 tins pearl; 10 bundles specie.
From Bushire—110 bags gum; 43 bags d seed; 63 bags almonds; 250 bags a kernel; 34 bales carpets.
From Muscut—139 crates pumgranate; 3995 bags dry dates; 6068 brs wet dates; 48 bundles kapats; 436 bundles sifi mats; 70 bundles matcormara; 5 bundles specie; 65 bundles dry fish; 47 bundles salad fish.
From Bahrein—31 tins pearl.
From Lingah:—9 bundles specie.
S S Jeddah from Jeddah Agents Bombay Persia S N Co and The Arab Steamers Ltd—24 cases specie; 1 tin bundle specie; 5 suras specie.

CAUSES OF SORENESS

INDIA'S PRIDE OF RACE AND RELIGION.

LORD PEEL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Lord Peel (introducing the subject of the status of Indians in the Europe) said:—When I speak of Indian opinion I am not referring as is often suggested to what is described as the opinion of the intelligentsia only of a definite intellectual class, but I am also stating the views of a great many who are not really necessarily concerned with politics at all. Let me pass from them for moment. You have the opinions, we will say of the Indian Princes, whose views will be given expression to-day by His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar. You have other men, like my other colleague Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who as we all know is a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and who holds a very high place in Indian public affairs. Therefore, you have this singular fact that politicians differing widely on all other subjects and men of differing shades of thought are generally united on this particular subject. You have staunch supporters of our rul in India combining on this subject with the extreme types of politicians. You have business men and landowners combining with men of a very different clas and point of view. I certainly do not exaggerate when I say that this subject more than any other, I think, is constantly impressed upon me both officially and personally by the Government of India and by Lord Reading. The Viceroy in his private letters is constantly explaining and impressing upon me how strongly the feeling of soreness and bitterness is growing on this subject and how in many ways the task of wisely governing India is made more difficult by this divergence of feeling. Therefore, I want to place this first point before the Conference—the remarkable unanimity of feeling on the position of Indians in the Dominions. But I do not think, when you come to ask the cause, it will be very far to see. The reason why there is such an unanimity among our fellow subjects in India is that they regard the disability under which their countrymen labour in other parts of the world as a brand of social inferiority. That is what cuts so deep into the consciousness of the Indian.

CAUSES OF SORENESS.

I am, not necessarily of course, associating myself entirely with that view, because I know quite well that there are other causes contributing that are the questions of economic difficulty and political questions with which this question must necessarily be linked. But I have no doubt whatever, that in what I am saying now, I do voice the general opinion of Indians on this question that social status is a contributory cause. In history many social and political movements have been disguised under more resounding names. Well, let me say a word about this great country feeling so strongly and so unitedly on the subject. First of all, look at its contribution to the Great War. No less than 1,400,000 from India took their part in the service in the Great War. Their contribution in money was well over 200 millions sterling. We all remember the general enthusiasm from all parts of India and how the Princes and others less distinguished too took their part in the struggle of the Great War. And here, if may say so, there are installed at this very table representatives of the Indian delegation showing that India is sitting here on equal terms with the other Dominions in the great council chamber of the Empire. And again at the League of Nations, the representatives of India take their place with other States and are able to contribute their voice and influence just as much as others' deliberations of that Assembly. Moreover, and I do not think this is always recognised, India though it has been for centuries for thousands of years a great agricultural country is now ambitious to become an industrial state. It has gone far along that road because it has been accepted by the League of Nations as one of the eight greatest industrial States of the world. Now India as the Conference knows recently received new political constitution and that constitution while giving the Indians far more power than they had before in the administration of India has also given them a great outlet for the utterance of their national sentiments.

POSITION IN INDIA

Now what is the position in India itself? There is a policy of cooperation between Britons and Indians. Britons and Indians cooperate together in the Government of India and Britons and Indians sit together on juries. They meet together in business and they are fellow directors of great companies. They serve together on the Viceroy's Council. Many of them of course, are ministers in the great provinces and those ministers command the assistance of the members of the all India services whether British or Indian. Now what must be the contrast in the minds of these men when they look abroad and see what their standard or status is in the States of the Empire. The members of this Conference, with their great experience of cumulative effect of those institutions and position which India now occupies here and in the League of Nations will realise how much all these changes have contributed towards the growing self-consciousness and the sense of dignity of India. Now I want to say this and in the plainest way I can: If I thought and if my colleagues thought that this desire for equality of treatment was inspired in any sense by a desire not to be a part of or take part in this great Empire, neither I nor my colleagues would be pleading the cause at this table. It is indeed the desire and ambitions of the Indians (I will exclude the negligible class of extremists who can be found I suppose in any country) to share in the splendours, glories and traditions of the British Empire. They believe, moreover, that they can bring their own contribution of thought, culture and loyalty, to this great combine. There are those who suggest that these disabilities under which Indians labour in some parts of the Empire are of little importance.

That they do not interfere with their liberty and that the denial of the vote does not very much matter one way or the other. Now these views are, as one knows the common form of objections put forward either here or in any other country to franchise extensions and franchise grants. But though the question has an importance from the purely material point of view I should be very ill-discharging my duty to this Conference, if I were to represent this matter as one to be regarded merely from a practical point of view. It is very largely with the Indians, a matter of national sentiment and feeling and it is with this feeling that we have to reckon. Now in all the situations of Imperial activity, in matters of Imperial defence, in matters or Imperial trade, in matters of Imperial communications or development of Imperial resources—in all these India plays a prominent part and as we have granted a large measure of representative institutions, it is quite clear that in dealing with these matters we cannot disregard the opinions of the representative bodies which we set up. And supposing they could be disregarded how, after all, are you going to expect India to cooperate wholeheartedly in the great work of consolidating the Empire and how without this cooperation can the Empire attain its full measure of strength. We know too that the economic policy is very often influenced by political considerations and I feel that both on the political and economic side the task of governing India may be greatly increased and there will be, unless we settle this question, no real unity of the Empire not merely on the material side, on which I am not laying so much stress to-day but on what is so vastly more important, the moral side.

Moreover the scope of this problem as regards many Dominions is not very great. For a moment I am excluding from that general proposition South Africa where I know there are great many currents and cross-currents to complicate the issue. But as regards Australia and New Zealand where so much has been done and as regards Canada, the numbers are very small. There are about 2,000 in Australia in all that vast country about 6,000 in New Zealand and about 1,200 in Canada of which rather more than 1,100 are in the province of British Columbia. I want to reaffirm what was stated at the conference of 1921 as regards complete acceptance by the Government of India and Indian opinion of the right of the great Dominions to determine the composition of their own community.

TEXT 1921 RESOLUTION.

May I read the words of that resolution? They are: "The Conference, while reaffirming the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of composition of its own population by means of restriction of immigration from any other communities, recognises there is incongruity between the position of India as a member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon the British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire" Therefore, that principle is laid down quite clearly and consequently there need be no anxiety on the part of the Dominions that there is any desire on the part of Indian feeling to go back on that decision. Thus impressing this matter upon the generous consideration of the Dominions, I feel that vast as are the implications of the problems the solution of a practical question is perhaps not so difficult as it appears. Well justice and expediency are often divided. Sometimes they approach one another and when as I think in this case they combine and are merged with one another the appeal is surely irresistible and I am going to ask this conference, if the time has not come, when these disabilities should not specifically be removed. I want to add this point about interest. Possibly some may think it an unnecessary interest which the Government and Indian people take in the position of Indians in the great Dominions.

FOREIGN BODY.

Now so long, as to any great extent, the Indians in the Dominions may be regarded as a foreign body in the great body politic of those dominions, so long is the Government of India bound to take interest in their fate and assure themselves as regards the manner in which they are treated. But once they are absorbed they cease to be a foreign body, once they are absorbed into the great corporation as it were of the dominions, then the interest of the Indian Government, of course, will cease and there is nothing that the Indian Government, there is nothing that anybody connected with it, there is nothing the Secretary of State disliked more, than the interfering or appearing to interfere with the domestic affairs of the great dominions. Now I am not insensible, of course, to the grave difficulties which stand in the way. I know how very difficult it is to bring home always to the local opinion that local views and opinions are not necessarily coincident with the wider interests of the empire and I know quite well that those who are listening to me as the representatives of the Dominions, whatever, they may or may not have done, desire that a solution of this question should be found. And I most earnestly plead that when later in this conference they take into consideration the practical measures which they may adopt for the solution of this question they will bear in mind the intense feeling that has aspirations of India should be respected. I know there are great difficulties. The Prime Minister in his opening address spoke of the contacts of civilisation. There are contacts, of course, here of more than one civilisation and you have peoples differing in tradition and social habits, fashioned in course of centuries, thousands of years I may say, fashioned by differences of national surroundings and by differences of secular and religious thought.

INDIAN'S PRIDE OF RACE AND RELIGION.

We have to deal, and we should never forget when dealing with India that we have to deal with ancient races full of pride of race, we have to deal with ancient religions, full of pride of religion. That is, of course, one of the great differences we have to remember in dealing with the position of India as compared with countries further West. There are for instance 70 million Moslems in India, but in communion with them through religious ties and rites is a vastly greater body of hundreds of millions of Moslems stretching in the great belt from the gulf of Malaya right across to West Africa. hundreds of millions of Moslems who in their hour of worship all turn their faces to Mecca. We have pride of Hindus in their own history, in their recollections of the past; they look back to, shall we say, the Mauryan Empire, memories of Chandra Gupta and his famous grandson King Asoka, their memories stretch to even earlier time when scarcely noticed by history, their Aryan ancestors were moving down from the North West Frontier, the traditional path for invasion of India along the plains of the five rivers now called the Punjab. They look back to dim far off times, to a date long before the Jutes, Angles, Saxons and Norsemen, of the original elements of whom our race is composed, landed on these shores, when Rome itself was a mere villege; before the Roman legions were garrisoned behind the great wall which used to run from sea to sea in the north of Britain, a period even before the Druids reared gigantic monoliths of the stone age. I press this subject on the Conference and I hope that with the consent to the Prime Minister, they will listen to Sir Tej Bahadur while he deals with the subject in greater detail.

S. AFRICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Capetown.—The eloquent speeeses of Sir T B. Sapru and H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar at Imperial Conference which have made a deep impression throughout South Africa, are the most prominent feature of the news to day and occupy a large portion of newspapers.

The "Cape Times", in a leader, entitled "India's Gains at Conference" says the decisions reached by the Conference should prove to India how foolish she was in her agitation among certain classes of Indians urging she should refuse to send delegates to the Conference. The paper declares India has gained, in several directions, through taking part in the great meeting of Dominion and Colonial representatives. The paper declares the favourable effect of the way the Indian views were presented is shown by the Conference's tacit acceptance of the 1921 resolution, and adds once again South Africa had to disassociate herself from the doctrine therein laid down for sufficient reason that the South African franchise laws were settled once and for all when the Union was formed, and that public opinion in the Union is definitely against any tampering with the compromise, then reached. The compromise it must not be forgotten, gave Indians the franchise in South Africa But with the exception of South Africa, the exception that India must have known was a foregone conclusion,—the attitude of the rest of the Dominions is distinctly favourable to the Indian demands for a speedy removal of the existing disabilities.

It is too, says the "Cape Times", a substantial gain for India that the British Government agreed to the appointment of a Committee by the Indian Government to discuss with the Imperial Government all the questions affecting Indians; while as regards Kenya the Duke of Devonshire, though holding out no hope that the Kenya Decision would be modified, consented to give careful consideration to such representations as the Committee desired to make. The paper questions the wisdom of making such representations so soon after the Decision has been reached as the result of protracted and full deliberation on all circumstances pointing out there are important matters affecting the Indians in such places as Fiji and Tanganyika upon which the Committee might well concentrate rather than waste energy on attempting to reopen so recently the decided question as that of Kenya.

Concluding the "Cape Times" says: "But in any event, but obtaining a promise of comprehensive discussion of the position of the vast majority of Indians in the Empire, the Indian representatives will be able to take back home a very definite proof of advantages to India of attending the Imperial Conference."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWALI, Nov. 2.

As announced by him that his holidays are over, Maulana Shaukat Ali starts on a tour immediately. After spending a couple of days with his sick niece at Bhowali, he will leave for Delhi on the 4th, and his programme will be as follows:—

Delhi, 5th November; Aligarh 6th; Cawnpore 7th, Lucknow 8th, and 9th; Amritsar 11th to 14th; Bombay 16th, Karnatak Conference Bijapur, 19th.

Later on, he will attend the Gujrat Vidyapith Convocation up and the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Conferences, Motishari Conference in Behar, and, lastly, visiting Calcutta about 10th December.

The market is anticipating an early issue of the Peninsular and Orient Company debentures, probably for several million sterling.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State by His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st November:—"Please convey the following from me to Dr. Sapru:—Thank you for your message of welcome to Allahabad conveyed to me by Sir Grimwood Mears at the reception by the Beneh and the Bar at the High Court to-day."—(A. P.)

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

(Continued from page 10.)

exterminate them. But I really came to know of General Smuts, after my brief knowledge of him, that although he has been called, I am sorry to say, the arch enemy of India, yet we have in him, if I may be permitted to say so to his face, a sagacious statesman, who sees far ahead unlike ordinary mortals what is in the interests of our greater Empire. From my personal conversations with him I would really reverse the epithet and say that I regard him—since I came here and I speak in no platitudes—in his heart of hearts personally as a staunch friend and supporter of India.

SOLVE THE PROBLEM FOR EMPIRE'S SAKE.

I may assure you friends that I quite appreciate the difficulties that exist in the solution of this great problem. I realise that though individually most of you may be prepared to look at the matter from the broad imperial view, you have to return to your Parliaments which may hold different opinions. All I have to say, therefore, is that while we are conferring in this Imperial Assemblage, can we not put our heads together to solve the difficulty which surely human beings were meant to solve not for the sake of individual, but for the sake of the Empire. I have said this much because I feel that the problem is much greater than what appears on the surface relating merely to Indians Overseas. If you can enable India, by real action to feel that her humiliation is removed, that she can take pride in the Empire to which she has privilege to belong, you will have achieved something which will be a lasting credit to yourselves and benefit in chain whereof we all form loyal links. Particularly since I came here, I have realised how wholeheartedly and with single purpose Lord Reading and his Government have given their utmost help to our cause. Things don't always appear in public or in the Press which enable India to see what part the Government of India is playing in our cause. All glory, however, is due to them for their assistance. We shall not easily forget it, and hope that some day we may repay them for their effort and good will.

Regarding Lord Peel it is more difficult to give him thanks since he sits beside me. I thank him, however, in the name of India if I may do so, and thank him with a grateful heart for his powerful championship of our cause. To-day, my heart has been softened by words. He has spoken of our nationality and our religion. I hope every word of this statement will go to India so that my country may not despair that it has no one to support it. Continuing H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar said:—"When discussions take place similarly, I hope Prime Ministers of Dominions will allow their goodwill and proposals to go to my country. For that, I am sure, will have a very happy result. I have very little more to say to Prime Ministers and friends.

MESSAGE FROM INDIAN PRINCES.

It is now my pleasurable task to read a message I received from my order in India, the Chancellor of our Chamber of Princes, the Maharaja of Bikanir, who conveyed it to me by cablegram. This is the message:—"Had the Chamber of Princes been sitting this time Indian Princes would have desired to send a message to this Conference in view of the important question of Indians Overseas, including Indian States subjects, who are affected specially in Kenya. But as the Chamber is not sitting the Princes of India by cablegram convey the cordial message of friendship and goodwill to His Majesty's Government and British nation, to the Dominions and Colonies and their distinguished representatives at the Imperial Conference with whom Princes are united by common ties of loyalty to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor." The cable continues as follows: "We give expression to our hope that united efforts of all concerned at the Conference will yield some satisfactory result, drawing closely together into the bonds of good fellowship the great comity of nations forming the British Empire to which Princes and States are firmly attached, and securing Indians, including the subjects of Indian States, an honoured position in all parts of the Empire in keeping with India's rightful place in the British Commonwealth, and in conformity with the assistance and constant efforts of the Viceroy and the Government of India."

OPTIMISTIC OF SETTLEMENT.

Friends, I convey this message to you, coupled with my own hope that its aims and objects may finally be achieved before we leave England at the termination of the Imperial Conference. The subject is undoubtedly large and certainly complicated, but surely, with goodwill, we will overcome difficulties, and if, as we believe, we are firmly determined to see that every portion of the British Empire is strengthened then I, by no means, despair. But on the other hand, I hope for the possibilities of arriving at a settlement which will make you all more respected and loved in the eyes of those whom you help and will leave those grateful to you to whom you extend the hand of assistance. I hope that it will be possible for you to consider also whether it will not be advisable hereafter to allow India to be called a Dominion, not a self-governing Dominion, until she becomes so, but a Dominion specially when making reference to her in relation to her sister Dominions.

Gentlemen I think I have said all I wish to on subject of my countrymen Overseas. On India's day it has been a great pleasure to me to meet round this table great statesmen who are my colleagues from Dominions, and I have had pleasure of making their personal acquaintance. May I thank them for their kindness, and courtesy to myself which I take as a token of their goodwill to my country. If, at any time, any of my colleagues thinks of visiting India I hope he will give us opportunity of showing and proving that we don't always speak words but act on them and that we can give you as cordial a welcome to our country as it is possible to do within our capacities.

INVITATION TO SMUTS TO VISIT INDIA.

I said one day to my friend, General Smuts,—and I speak sincerely and in no co[illegible]age because he who was our [illegible]ago is to-day one of our [illegible]t statesman of to-day. [illegible]he would come some day to India. He replied that he would be viewed with suspicion. I hope India with all her political quarrels and difficulties has not lost her human touch and response to appreciate the great statesmen and prove to them that beyond our domestic disputes, beyond our domestic quarrels, lie sentiments of humanity. I believe, and I will with this conclude, that India came into the comity of nations within the British Empire with definite purpose. It is a link that was soldered by the hand of the Divine destiny. It was means of enabling the West to understand the East and *vice versa*. But it also came in order that two civilisations with their spiritualities, their material advancement and progress might, by their association, together evolve a civilisation of the great humanity of God's children playing their individual parts in the cause of God. When that day comes before us, and figuratively speaking we stand before the Judgment Seat of Him Who sent us here, we shall each have our accounts to render. India may differ from you in race, she differs in religion and creed, but she does not differ in point of humanity. Personally I say this, if you give us your assistance in the time of need, for a friend in need is a friend indeed, we shall give you not merely our gratitude but also our cordiality and practical assistance. But if it is destined to be otherwise, then I say this that we shall be in a still higher position, for India will be able to say that she sacrificed herself in order that others might live. She prided herself in her political weakness in order that others may be strong. We gave our little best for higher purpose, the divine purpose which is our common goal, common brotherhood and salvation of humanity."

HARTAL THAT PROVED "A FAILURE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Maharaja of Benares, Raja of Mahmudabad, Raja of Bara, Raja of Manda and Nawab of Chhatari are the principal notables who have come in for the various functions in connection with the Viceregal visit. The attempted *hartal* in the city has proved a failure. Some of the shops have closed, but they have opened soon after the carriages have passed and for practical purposes there was no *hartal*.

Mr. Justice Kanhyialal was received at 2-30 p.m. and had audience with their Excellencies.

The whole of the day's programme was carried out to a successful issue without any hitch or trouble, much of which was apprehended in some quarters.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

Details of the attempted boycott of the reception to the Viceroy show that desperate attempts were made by the non-cooperators by leaflets and meetings, but they failed as was demonstrated by large crowds which lined the route. Even in the Chowk the principal shops were open including those under the control of the Municipal Board. A few shops were closed here and there, but their number was not large. It is said that the Muslim shopkeepers especially refused to listen to the advice of non-co-operators and adopted a firm attitude. The municipal administration, in spite of the Board's boycott resolution, offered all facilities for watering the roads and generally displayed helpful attitude.

The Chief Justice has closed the High Court to-day in honour of the Viceregal visit.

A COMPLETE HARTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy's special stopped not as announced at the main junction but at one unfrequented place west to the Allahabad junction.

The city observed a complete *hartal*. Traffic was stopped, excepting a few *ekkas* which were plying under unjust threat of fines and prosecution by the police and other officials. The city appeared in mourning. Boys of the Government and D. A. V. Schools were threatened with fines and were compelled, against their wishes, to partake in the reception. Other schools almost boycotted the reception, excepting Government servants and a few hundred hired peasants who were seated on both sides of the road through which the Viceroy passed. The public completely dissociated itself from the reception. The Viceroy stays here till to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, November 2

There has been further decrease of rain in north-east of Peninsula and the monsoon is beginning to revive in south Madras.

Rain has fallen locally in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and at few stations in East Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amount is:—Samalpur three quarters of an inch. Fairly active depression is affecting Persia.

Forecast.—Extension in south Madras

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 2.

Jute market opened steady and although there was not a large business doing the undertone was better.

Coals continue steady but with only a small business reported.

Teas are rather more sellers about than buyers and the feeling is somewhat quieter.

In miscellaneous only a small business is reported at current rates.

Cottons were easier.

Government securities remain unchanged at last rates.

The following were closing quotations. Government securities 3 per cent. Government Paper 53/12, 3½ per cent. 62/3, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 96/2, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1028 104/4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/15, 1939 103/8 do. 1922 104/3. Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Cottons Agra United 2/13, Cossipore cotton Ginning 9/8, Dunbar 162, Kesoram 4/6.

Jutes Anglo-India pref. 103/8, Clive 23/12, Dalhousie 282/8, Delta 407/8, Howrah 33/8, Lansdowne 219, Presidency 6, Waverley 8/2

Coals Gopalichuck 12/14, Kalapahari 33/4, Nazira 9/6, Patmohna 5/6, Standard 66/8, South Karanpura 9/12, South Govindpore 2, Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel 30, Indian Standard Wagons pref: 18, Marshalls 5/4, Coalfields Power 2, Ivan Jones 7/4, Titaghur Paper 5/2, Assam Saw Mills 2/12, Bengal Assam Steam 235, Calcutta Steam Navigation 88, Cawnpore Sugar pref. 82, Samaytipore 9, Tons Doobabat 24/12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand one shilling four and eleven ten pence.

GERMANY AND FRANCE

THE IMPENITENT POINCARE

NO CHANGE OF LINE OF ACTION.

LONDON, Nov.

Paris.—In a speech at Nevers M. Poincare recharged Germany with organish bankruptcy though her resources were immense. He said we were witnessing the last spasms of resistance in the Ruhr. German officials were returning to duty and railwaymen offering their services wholesale, though only 27,000 had been reinstated, because Germany had not surrendered the essential rolling stock, and the industrialists were coming one after other to negotiate for resumption of deliveries in kind. Coal and tonnage ensured to France was gratuitously increasing daily. They were beginning to receive a reward for their efforts. It was, therefore not a moment to change the line of action and they would not change it. He concluded by reiterating the reservations with regard to the proposed committee of experts. If Germany was to be freed of a portion of the debt and in a few years reappeared restored and enriched to humiliate and crush France they would not let the Treaty be touched.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

IMPERIAL UNIFORMITY OF INVOICES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Economic Conference has adopted resolutions tending to secure Imperial uniformity of invoices, bills of lading and patents and reciprocal enforcement of judgments rendering Empire Governments engaging in trade with any other part of the Empire amenable to the same taxation and other liabilities as private trading bodies. It has also agreed to open negotiations with the object of securing reciprocal extension of this practice with foreign countries.

The resolution on commercial facilities mentions the form of invoice adopted by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and a number of colonies. It hopes that other Governments will sympathetically consider the early adoption of similar form and recommends a common, short and simple form of certificate accompanying Imperial postal parcels. As regards bills of lading it recommends to the Imperial Government the adoption of the provision of the bill at present before the British Parliament which offers great prospect of international agreement.

On the subject of reciprocal enforcement of judgment including arbitration awards, the resolution, while recognising in certain Dominions these matters will come within the scope of provisional state Governments and declares that universal arrangement is the object at which all parts of the Empire should aim. The Conference is unable to make recommendations on patents as far as self-governing dominions and India are concerned on account of the difficulty felt by Canada regarding the absence of provision for reciprocal registration of Dominion patents but agrees to the desirability of adopting a provisional scheme for Colonies and Protectorates.—Reuter.

MR. BALWIN'S POLICY.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CRITICISM.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The National Liberal view of Mr. Baldwin's proposals was voiced by Mr. Mccurdy at the Conference of National Liberals at Westminster. He expressed the opinion that the General Election won't be held later than January. He complained the paucity of details of the Premier's intentions was creating uncertainty which itself would tend to increase unemployment. He described tariffs as a blind and futile remedy for foreign competition and advocated the raising of the level of production by increasing demand in the home market. He declared that matters would not be helped by imposing fresh clogs and fetters on the importation of food and raw materials.

LABOUR TO RESIST PROTECTION POLICY.

Labour's considered reply to Mr. Baldwin has been issued in the form of a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party calling on all members of Labour organisations to resist to the utmost the specious arguments for protection and press on the electorate Labour's policy of work and wages with the provision of adequate maintenance for reserves to industry to be secured by international reconstruction and co-operation in Labour's general programme to meet the crying social economic ills as the only real alternative to protection.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

LORD LEE AND MEMBERS ARRIVE.

Lord Lee the Chairman of the Public Service Commission with its members arrived in Bombay by s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the P. and O. Co. on Friday morning and left the same day by the Punjab Mail for Delhi.

Sir Wilfrid Adlay, Chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee too arrived by the same boat on Friday.

A Lahore message of 1st November says:—Before Rai Kanchilal, Sub-Judge, O'Dwyer Nair case was heard. Sir Umar Hayat Khan was examined. Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Barrister assisted by Obedulla, Vakil, appeared for Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Bakshi Tek Chand, Messrs. S. R. Puri, P. Soni and K. Gauba Advocates and S. K. Mukerjee, Vakil, represented Sir Sankaran Nair.—A. P.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 192[illegible].
(603rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

THE END OF A TRAGI-COMEDY.

The pathetic spectacle presented by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's participation in the Imperial Conference would have surely earned him the sympathy of his countrymen were it not for the heroic statement he has made in which he claims that he has achieved something definite and valuable for Indian citizens abroad. Not content with being a Don Quixote, he wants to be his own Sancho Panza. In a true Liberal vein, Sir Tej Bahadur remarks that he made a speech and that the Conference heard it sympathetically: that he made a constructive proposal of appointing Committees and that the Conference—minus Smuts of course—was again sympathetic; that he wanted a committee for Kenya also and that the Duke of Devonshire was charmingly conciliatory. Now, is anything more needed? Speech and sympathy, committees and mutual compliments—these are the very pivots of a Liberal policy. Nor is it all. Dr. Sapru claims that he has advanced the Indian position considerably as well as constitutionally since "the Government of India can now deal directly with the Colonial Office" and since "the Colonial Office is bound to pay careful attention to our representations on the subject" of Kenya. Sir Tej Bahadur, of course, is so much lost in admiration of these great achievements of his that he does not stop to tell us in what exactly this "advance" consists. On the contrary it is a distinct step of retrogression.

To begin with, the appointment of committees in place of a genuine recognition of the principle of equality is exactly the method that suits those who wish to delay the solution of the Indian "problem" so long as they can. Moreover, the fact that the Government of India will have now to approach the Dominions through the Colonial Office for the status of Indian residents in those parts is in no way a gain. It militates against the formal grant of of equal imperial status to the Government of India and places Indian nationals in other Dominions under the virtual tutelage of the Colonial Office. No greater proof of the political impotence of the Indian Government can be given. For now that Government cannot even carry on a parley with a Dominion Government as an equal without the medium of the Colonial Office: that is the first achievement of Dr. Sapru. If Sir T. B. Sapru imagines, however, that the Colonial Office is more sympathetic towards Indian demands than the Dominion Governments, he has forgotten the lesson of Kenya even before an Indian Liberal is privileged to forget national insults. For it was the fundamental grievance of Indians that they were denied their just rights, not by a self-governing Dominion with whose decision the Imperial Government could not interfere but by the highest political authority in the Empire. Did the Colonial Office distinguish itself on the occasion by a particularly sympathetic attitude? On the contrary, it was definitely hostile to the Indian claims, and yet Dr. Sapru boasts of his having made the Colonial Office the judge of Indian rights not merely in Crown Colonies but in self-governing Dominions! As for Dr. Sapru's plea that the Colonial Office was "bound to pay careful attention" to Indian representation, it is enough to say that every Indian representation has always been rejected, or left unheeded after "careful consideration." The "White Paper" on Kenya also contained the reassuring statement that the Imperial Government gave very careful consideration to the representations of the Government of India but regretted its inability to comply with all its wishes. Nor is it clear what special reason there is for the Colonial Office to be "bound" to consider these representations more carefully in future. Is it because those who send them will have the salary and the status of a Governor of India? Or is it that the Imperial authorities are mightily impressed by Sir T. B. Sapru's bold attitude at the Conference? For Sir Tej Bahadur *was* bold. He said that if he had received a reply to the effect that "the door was bolted against us as far as Kenya is concerned", he would have considered it his duty to withdraw in the interest of his country's honour. Well, the Duke of Devonshire told him in plain words that he saw "no prospect of the Kenya decision being revised"—neither immediate nor remote—but Sir T. B. Sapru, like a redoubtable optimist that he is, did not withdraw but made it clear on his part that India could not accept this decision as final. Such were the words for whose utterance Dr. Sapru took part in this Imperial gathering.

The question, however, arises as to why Dr. Sapru did not withdraw as a protest against the Duke's disclosure of a "settled fact". The reason is obvious. Though the door was bolted, there was a keyhole from which to enter and where there was a keyhole there was hope. The keyhole was the precious Committee. A Committee, it seems, will be appointed to review the Kenya decision and so Dr. Sapru flatters himself with the belief that he has been able to hit upon a virtual revision, if not reversal, of the Kenya decision without having obtained a verbal pledge. But there are two pitfalls in this proposal, especially when it is sought to be applied to Kenya. Will an authority sit in judgment over its own decision and is there the slightest desire on its part to do justice to India? The other objection is strictly constitutional. The Imperial Conference Resolution of 1921 did not refer to Crown Colonies or Protectorates and in agreeing or rather seeking to include Kenya within the scope of the Committees appointed to review the application of that resolution, Dr. Sapru is making an unconscious surrender of great importance. But to suggest the appointment of a Committee for the carrying out of a decision which all politically thinking India—moderate and extremist, cooperating and non-cooperating—has emphatically rejected connotes a really vital defeat. Instead of concerted efforts to reverse the Kenya decision, instead of concentration on the task of creating forces that could bring about that reversal, the nation is asked to turn back again to the old and discredited methods of committees and representations. The debacle is complete and it is not the least tragedy of this phenomenon that neither Dr. Sapru nor his Liberal comrades perceive that they have given an entirely wrong lead to the nation.

DR PRANJPYE'S FAILURE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, for whose letter depending Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's ministerial career we gladly made room on Thursday, makes a grievance of the hospitality extended by us to the "detractors" of the Minister of Education. But may we hasten to inform Mr. Joshi that, barring himself and Dr Paranjpye, we have as yet not come across any warm admirer of the Minister of Education's achievements? To both Mr. Joshi and Dr. Paranjpye we have accorded as ready hospitality as any the latter's critics have received at our hands. If there are any admirers of the Minister's official career, besides Mr. Joshi, they are obviously hiding their admiration from the readers of the "Chronicle." Our contributor has replied to Mr. Joshi's letter and we do not think a more crushing reply could be given. Neither Dr. Paranjpye nor Mr. Joshi has disproved a *single* statement in the series of articles we published from our contributor's pen. The statements could not be disproved because they dealt with *facts*—officially and publicly recorded facts—from beginning to end. And the irony was that the strongest condemnation of the Minister's policy and career was furnished from Dr. Paranjpye's own mouth, from the speeches made by him in his capacity as a non-official public leader. Again and again Dr. Paranjpye was shown to have "eaten his own words" in his new-found enthusiasm as a member of Government.

Our contributor and we ourselves have shown conclusively that Dr. Paranjpye's official career has been one long, dismal record of ineptitude and wholesale surrender to, or rather absorption in, the local bureaucracy. Mr. Joshi refers to the "limitations imposed by the Reforms Act" and the "embarrassing conditions" in which Dr. Paranjpye had to work, in order to excuse the latter's failure to come up to the expectations raised in the minds of his countrymen by his past career. May we ask of Mr. Joshi and other admirers of the Minister, if there are any, what there was in the constitution or the conditions of the day which justified Dr. Paranjpye's opposition to and voting against the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee, the treatment of political prisoners on lines similar to those obtaining in Great Britain and most civilised countries, the abolition of flogging for ordinary jail offences, the punishment of Mr. Carter in Dr. Kapadia's case, and the restoration of the scale of grants of secondary schools? He also resisted the appointment of a Committee to investigate the possibilities of indigenous system of medicine. What were the compelling circumstances that necessitated Dr. Paranjpye's voting on the side of Government and against the popular demands? A Minister, if he does not approve of the Government opposition to a popular demand, is not obliged under the constitution to vote always on the side of Government. He is perfectly free to remain neutral in such cases. Aware fully well, as he must have been, of this fact, Dr. Paranjpye went out of his way to cast his vote against popular demands and thus helped to defeat the latter. In the absence of any explanation from him about his strange attitude in this respect, are the public to blame if they infer that Dr. Paranjpye was at heart one with the bureaucracy and against concession of the popular demands? We have not exhausted the list of popular demands which Dr. Paranjpye resisted during his Ministerial regime. If a scrutiny be made of the voting in the hundred and odd divisions that occurred in the Council during the past three years, it will be found that, except in about half a dozen cases, Dr. Paranjpye had invariably cast his vote in favour of the Government! Could there be a more conclusive evidence of his having been thoroughly officialised and bureaucratised? But, apart from all this, the chief count in the indictment of Dr. Paranjpye, which will weigh most with the voters, is his acquiescence in the policy of the Government which is responsible for the arrest of the dearest leader of the nation and the callous treatment of political prisoners.

THE BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

The Swaraj Party has reason to congratulate itself on the provisional results of the elections for the six non-Mahomedan seats for Bombay City announced last night. In both the constituencies its nominees head the poll and its only unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, has failed to get in for want of a few hundred votes only. The salient feature of the voting is the large number of votes cast in favour of the Swaraj Party candidates. And this feature, in spite of the fact that the Swaraj Party began its electoral campaign very late and with insufficient preparation and the voting strength commanded by Drs. Fernandes and Dadachanji for obvious reasons, is an index to the mind of the electorate of Bombay which is this unmistakably shown to be entirely opposed to the policy of co-operation. We congratulate the successful Swaraj party candidates, especially Messrs. Nariman and Mehta who head the polls. The most regrettable feature of the result of the election is the defeat of Mr. Baptista, which unfortunately is due to the failure of the Swaraj party to realise the wisdom of having a formidable ally in its fight with the bureaucracy.

Notes of the Day.

An Empire Currency.

The proposal for a single unified Empire currency has of late received considerable expert as well as commercial attention. The practical difficulties in the way of unifying the Empire's currency system are not slight or negligible. It pays Canada, for example, better to maintain its dollar currency because its commercial connection with the United States is far more important than that with the British Empire at large. It is not merely an unreasoning prejudice of the uneducated masses of India that predisposes them to prefer the silver rupee to the gold sovereign. The story of the injury done to India by ill-advised interference with the rupee currency has never been properly understood even in India herself, let alone, England and her dominions. Though the so-called gold Exchange Standard is alleged to have brought us into line with the most advanced nations of the world, we have yet to remedy the most radical grievances indissolubly connected with the most mischievous and hybrid system. It requires constant tinkering and manipulation by the officials to be maintained and the tinkering has not always been in the interests of Indian commerce or Indian industry. We are, therefore, very doubtful of any effective achievement by that Committee of experts reported to have been appointed by the Imperial Economic Conference. If it meddles with proposals for unifying the Empire currencies, it is bound to be a failure. The comments of the London 'Times', however suggests that the Committee is more likely to concentrate its attention on the question of inter-Empire exchange and remittance. This certainly is capable of regulation by mutual consent, specially if they develop central banks in the principal Colonies and Dominions. But even here the suspicions would be unavoidable of ulterior motives, if, as is the case with the London branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the most profitable section of the business of the Exchange is reserved for the Bank of England. We trust 'the experts' will see through and obviate the difficulty.

Poona Municipality's Decision.

With only two dissentients the Council of the Poona City Municipality has resolved that no address on behalf of the Municipality should be presented to the retiring Governor. The decision shows unmistakably the way the wind blows in the Presidency on the eve of the Governor's retirement. Of course, the blind admirers of the Governor will tell the world that the members of the Council represent nobody but themselves and that the vast majority of the citizens of Poona have unbounded admiration for the strenuous, if dictatorial, Governor and are deeply grateful to His Excellency for the "manifold blessings" which his regime has conferred on the Presidency. It is a pity, however, that this admiration and gratitude should be hidden under a bushel by these boldest citizens. It is moreover a pity that this admiration and gratitude of the masses should remain unvoiced also in other towns and villages of the Presidency. Thanks to Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar, however, the citizens of Bombay will be given an early opportunity to voice their real feelings towards the retiring Governor. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dabholkar will not cheat them of that opportunity.

The Indian Tariff League and its Critics.

Ever since the movement of obtaining effective protection and encouragement for Indian industries was set on foot, the Anglo-Indian Press of Calcutta has been loud in its denunciation. But the denunciation is singularly ineffective, not to say inconsistent, when the same paper in the same article champions the protective policy when considered as a means of Empire development in England and denounces the counterpart of the same policy in India. The latest specimen of this amphibious reasoning is found in the "Statesman" and the "Englishman." The latter would make a distinction between protection and preference. It repeats the usual platitudes about differences in the stage of economic development between any two different countries, forgetting all the while, that the more primitive stage of an overwhelmingly agricultural organisation of a nation can be altered to the benefit of that nation only if intelligent aid and protection is afforded by the Government of that nation for the development of its industries. We do not object, indeed, to the platitude of our contemporary that "the same person is almost always at some time or other both a producer and a consumer," and broadly speaking, a fair definition, would, we imagine, be that the free trader looks at the matter primarily from the angle of the consumer and the protectionist from that of the producer." But when from this platitude, it goes on to charge the Indian protectionists demanding a sufficient and efficient measure of protection for Indian industry, as thinking mainly of his own business, it falls entirely wide of the mark. The Indian economist has never overlooked the cost of protection to the nation. He only overlooks it because he is prepared to pay it in the larger interests of the country as a whole in the long run. 'The Englishman' is condescending enough to grant that it can imagine cases where even the Tata Company's demand for protection can be made good. But it forgets that the case of the iron and steel industry in India is not a case for the Tata Company alone. It is a case for a key industry in India absolutely indispensable for our national development. It is a case for whether or not we shall live and flourish as a nation or go under the very first moment our foreign supplies are cut off by war or any such emergency. It will be superfluous to point out who is here more statesmanlike as regards India: the Indian protectionist or his foreign critics like the 'Englishman.'

Contemptible Tactics.

The "Statesman" is even worse. It is led to the conclusion that a large number of Indian protectionists have adopted their creed without having any clear idea of what it meant." We can assure our contemporary that there is no such oversight in the ranks of Indian protectionsts. We are perfectly aware of what that programme means to the wealth of India and the happiness of every Indian. The "Statesman" has woefully misunderstood Mr. Lalubhai's speech, at the inaugural meeting of the Indian Tariff Reform League, for in leaving the ultimate decision of the change in the fiscal policy of the country to the electors of the Indian Legislature, in preference to the Tariff Board, Mr. Lalubhai has shown himself a better constitutionalist than his critic. The Tariff Board can only recommend. It is the Legislature that can give effect to the recommendations. Our contemporary seems to be ignorant even of the elements of constitutional procedure. Apart from this trivial objection, the "Statesman" and its tribe are deliberately misunderstanding the nature and purpose of the Indian demand for protection. Though the Tariff Reform League itself be a new organisation, the demand for protection to Indian industries is certainly much older than the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's dramatic recantation of the classical doctrine. No one but an interested apologist of the Government's indifference to Indian interest could forget the fact that the first Indian economist who demanded protection was the late Mr. Justice Ranade. He could certainly not be charged with the taint of modern industrialism that the journals of the "Statesman" brand make so much of. And the generation of Indian economists that have since grown up have unanimously and unflinchingly asked for protection, independent of provincial distinctions. These men have little to gain personally and if, in their judgment, after an exhaustive survey of all the interests concerned, protection seems to be the best policy for India in the long run, we would be prepared to support it, inspite of the coteries of critics, which are dominated by obviously interested motives. The subterfuge of stirring up inter-provincial jealousies by laying invidious emphasis on Bombay as the originator of the League is too mean to deserve any notice, and the naivety of the "Statesman" in our not being able to reconcile the conflicting interests of different industries in a general policy of all-round protection can be easily set at rest by that very policy which Mr. Lalubhai enunciated, which the League is formed to execute, and which the "Statesman" has found it necessary to deride. An appeal to the electors properly posted in the broad facts and general principles affecting the question, is the only arbiter in a democratic country. And the League cannot but be said to have begun well if its main object is to educate the electorate on the question of this vital national importance. The apprehensions and comments of the "Statesman" and all that tribe of critics of the new organisation are in themselves sufficient commendation for the institution, revealing at the same time the under-currents and secret springs which will try to hinder the success of the League. We trust its promoters will see through these contemptible devices and take early measures to prevent their doing any serious mischief.

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

FIGHT FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS.

INDIA UNITED FOR ITS IZZAT.

DEEPSEATED, WIDESPREAD FEELING

SAPRU'S APPEAL TO PREMIER.

GROTESQUE PLEA OF "TRUSTEESHIP."

ALWAR OPTIMISTIC OF "SETTLEMENT."

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru speaking at the Imperial Conference deate said:—Mr Prime Minister, Let me at once say how deeply grateful I feel to you and His Majesty's Government, and may thank you and His Majesty's Government and the various Prime Ministers for giving me this opportunity of free and full discussion of a question in which India is to-day so vitally interested. I fear, I may take some time, but I shall crave your indulgence for more reasons than one. The most important of those reasons is the importance of the subject. I am glad His Majesty's Government has decided to set apart a special day for this subject, that being so, am I not entitled to draw from it the inference that His Majesty's Government really recognises the importance of this question? When it is known in my country that His Majesty's Government recognises the importance of this subject and that that recognition is shared by the various Dominion Prime Ministers, that fact alone will inspire them with some hope Before I proceed further, may I also express my deep gratitude to Lord Peel for the assistance he has given me in helping to bring this subject before the Conference and for the speech which he delivered to-day, which filled me with gratification and which I have no doubt, when it comes to be known to my countrymen, will fill them also with gratification. He has identified himself to-day completely and unreservedly with every sentiment of our national honour. That is what I appreciate more than the moving eloquence with which he delivered his great speech this morning. I may well produce in some quarters an impression of being a fighter. I don't object to criticism of that kind. Really and truly I am fighting for a cause of my country and the Premiers of the various Dominions who have, in their day, fought for the cause of their country, won't object, if I fight for a cause of mine; but I do fight.

WE ARE UNITED FOR OUR "IZZAT."

Let me tell you frankly, as a subject of King George I fight for a place in his household and I won't be content with a place in his stables. Mr. Prime Minister, let me tell you that the problem of Indians Overseas is of vital importance not merely to India, but to the whole Empire. Whatever, may be our position as regards self-Government, howsoever distant we may be from that cherished dream of ours, let me tell you that so far as this question of Indians Overseas is concerned we stand solidly united; we have our domestic quarrels; we have Moderates and Extremists; we have Non-cooperators; we have Hindus and Mahomedans; but, so far as this question is concerned let me tell you with all sincerity of which I am capable, that we stand absolutely united. Don't be misguided by what appears in certain papers here which attempt to show that there is no feeling on this question. We attach far more importance to the honour of our nationals in other parts of the Empire than probably you realise. We express that feeling in the vernacular of our country by the comprehensive and delicate phrase which will no doubt be readily understood by Lord Curzon and His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar. That phrase is "izzat". There is not a man either among the Princes or the humblest subjects of His Majesty who does not attach great importance to the question of "izzat." When "izzat" which means honour, is at stake we prefer death to anything else. That is our sentiment and it is in that light that I present my case to you. Don't forget that my country, India, is the one country which makes the British Empire truly Imperial. I take pride in that I don't indulge in the slightest degree in reflection upon the dignity or honour of the position of anyone of the Dominions, but I do claim that it is my country which makes the British Empire truly Imperial. One fifth of the human race with a far more ancient civilization than your own to which eloquent reference was made by Lord Peel joins with you in acknowledging the Suzerainty of our common Throne. That allegiance, with us, is a real living thing. Shake that allegiance and you shake the foundations of the entire fabric with consequences which it will be difficult to overestimate.

FUNCTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Might I explain to you here the consideration which will guide me in presenting my case. In my humble judgment the one function of this Conference the foremost advisory body of the Empire, is to bring about a good understanding between the various units that constitute the British Commonwealth, to strengthen the ties which unite or ought to units the different units of the Empire with their different outlook and their different religions. If this conference fails to achieve that end, then let me say it fails to justify its existence in the eyes of the Empire; but to achieve that end it seems to me that it is absolutely necessary that we should open our minds to each other with entire frankness. Any mental reservation on an occasion like this and round this table would, in my humble judgment, amount to nothing short of treason against the King and treason against the Empire. It is in that spirit of frankness and in that spirit of candour that I venture to present to you my case and even though I may use now and again expressions to indicate the strength of my feeling and the feeling of my countrymen, I beg the Dominion Prime Ministers not to misunderstand my spirit.

FEELING IN INDIA.

Let me tell you at once that the feeling on this question in India is deep-seated and widespread. Let me also remove a very wrong impression—and I am glad Lord Peel referred to this question for I desire to reinforce his arguments as an Indian. For 27 years I have been in public life, for 13 years I have been connected with the Legislative Councils and I have sat in the Viceroy's Cabinet. I have never witnessed before what is happening in India to-day. Five years ago, it may have been possible for you to say that a wide gulf divided the masses from the classes. Let me now give you this warning—the classes lead the masses as never before.

India has rapidly changed and that is the outstanding feature of the situation there. The intellectuals, or if you like to call them agitators, have gained ascendancy over the masses. What intellectuals think to-day the masses will think to-morrow. This question now before us, let me tell you, affects the masses directly for it is from the masses mainly that most of our population have gone to the Dominions. I belong to a province which has supplied a considerable number of men to the various Dominions and I know their feelings. You may condemn the agitators; you may condemn the intellectual classes; I will not quarrel with that; but remember that they have got power now with the masses. Don't forget the growing and increasing influence of the vernacular press. I don't justify or indicate its attitude in every respect. I will, however, state the facts. It now penetrates the innermost recesses of our villages. Every village has got a reader who reads for the illiterate people the vernacular newspapers. I have been reading extracts from the vernacular press of my own country and while I deprecate the wild language in which it indulges, let me tell you frankly that is seething with indignation on this question and that is affecting the whole outlook of my countrymen in the villages. Any inequality of Indian nationals enters like iron into our souls. For Heaven's sake, whether you find a solution or do not find a solution, don't dismiss this statement of mine as mere sentimental nonsense. It is an absolute fact and I am here to interpret to you the present position of my countrymen as regards the question. It cuts to the quick our national pride and our new consciousness. It permeates and sours our whole outlook as regards the Imperial relationship. It derives an impetus from natural inclination to take pride in being a member of the biggest commonwealth that the world knows to-day. It makes the task of the Government of India of which I had the honour of being a member until a few months ago, infinitely more difficult in dealing with their domestic problems than you realise.

KENYA DECISION.

Here I must reinforce the arguments of Lord Peel. This feeling runs right through our national life. Let me at once tell you that I am unwilling to enter at length into the merits of the Kenya decision, but my countrymen expect me, my Government expects me and I am bound by all considerations of honour and duty to put you in full possession of the sentiments of my countrymen and my Government as regards your decision. They have received that decision with the utmost possible dismay. I know the official view is that in certain respects our position in Kenya has been improved. That is not the view we share. We judge you by the standard which is admittedly very high. We were not fighting for little things; we were fighting for a big principle. I know and I feel and my countrymen feel and my Government feels that a serious blunder has been made. I know also that the British statesmanship is wise and whenever things go wrong it begins to think and I honestly believe that it will soon recognise the mistake which it has made Let me tell you on behalf of my countrymen that neither my country nor the Government which I have the honour to represent will accept this decision as final. Indeed there is nothing final in politics and I want His Majesty's Government to recognise that position and indicate, if possible, that they do look upon this question in the light in which I have just presented it. May I conclude this portion of my speech by assuring the Conference that while on domestic questions of Indian politics we, like most of you, have our differences of parties groups and interests, yet, upon this question which concerns the honour of our nationals in Kenya and the honour of our nationals overseas there is no difference between us from the Viceroy downwards. May I remind you of what that distinguished and eminent statesman with whom I had the privilege of working in close co-operation for two years and to whom I hope my countrymen and his countrymen will do justice some day, said on a critical occasion in the Legislative Assembly when the announcement on the Kenya decision was published in India.

I will quote from his speech:—"The news of the decision regarding Kenya", said Lord Reading, "came to me and my Government no less than to you as a great and severe disappointment. For India had made the cause of Indians in Kenya her own. As His Majesty's Government has stated, this decision conflicts on material points with the strongly expressed views of my Government as laid before the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for India." That is the opinion of the Viceroy. May I crave your indulgence for two minutes to read to you a few typical telegrams I have received in the last few days.—some of them from absolutely unexpected quarters They come to me from representative bodies of all shades of opinion. Mr. Sastri, who has been so frequently in the last few years connected with this matter, sends me a telegram supporting the proposals, not without misgivings, which I am going to put before you at present. Now the Swaraj Party to which I do not belong and which does not see eye to eye with me and from which I should never have expected to receive support sends this telegram from Poona through its Secretary and leader, Mr. Kelkar:—"Maharashtra Swarajya Party offers you full support in any strong action you take to get redress of Kenya wrong." Let me tell you again that most of the telegrams have come from unexpected quarters. Well, here is the most remarkable telegram from a gentleman with whom I have worked in full co-operation until five years ago but from whom I have separated when differences arose. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya now belongs to the Non-co-operation Party and three days ago if you would have asked me I should never have said that I will receive a telegram like this from that gentleman. It is from the man with forty years of solid work behind him and this is his telegram. It is sent to me from Simla:—"Indians of all shades of public opinion are at one with you in demanding equality of status with their fellow-subjects throughout the British Empire. If representatives of other parts are not prepared to give practical support to this elementary right of Indians as citizens of the Empire, the participation of Indians in the Imperial Conference becomes a mockery and a deep national humiliation and trust both you and the Maharajah of Alwar will withdraw." I have received two telegrams from Mrs. Besant supporting me on her own behalf and on behalf of her entire party. Let me tell you that while I am her friend I do not belong to her party.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

Lastly, may I give you a telegram which was handed over to me the day before yesterday and which has come to me from the Government of India. It says:—

"We understand from Reuters that the Conference will discuss the Overseas questions probably on the 24th. The Resolution passed recently by a majority of the Bombay Corporation to boycott Empire goods wherever possible as a protest against the Kenya decision and the resolution on the same lines of a Poona public meeting further indicates the importance attached to the equality of status Overseas and we sincerely hope that the proceedings of the Conference will restore confidence and good feeling. As regards C. Mandates, we trust that the atmosphere will permit you to secure a favourable solution; otherwise India's right to a revision of policy must be reserved. Dr. Sapru's proposal in a letter to Sir Narasimha Sarma to reserve the right to challenge the policy when India's interests are affected, though substantially the same as ours, is less elastic. We earnestly hope you have secured an agreement with Gen. Smuts to abandon or modify the segregation policy as suggested in our despatch. We attach very great importance to it. We hope also that the Dominions and the Colonial Office will consent to the appointment of agents to assist them and us in this difficult question as suggested in our memorandum. Please send a copy of this telegram to Dr. Sapru." I won't take up your time further. I have tried only to reinforce the argument which Lord Peel has put forward by showing how the different classes of our people are agreed on this question.

POSITION IN THE DOMINIONS.

Having explained the depth and implication of Indian feeling, I will now proceed to explain the circumstances in various parts of the world whereby this feeling is at present aggravated. I have been studying such official papers as are available to me and, for the sake of convenience and to save your time, I propose to read to you a very brief summary of the position. There are about one and a half million Indians now settled in other parts of the Empire and in many parts they are subjected, as Indians, and quite irrespective of how well they shape up, to local franchise standards, to grave political, even economic disabilities. Let me start a brief survey of these grievances by paying a tribute to the Government of New Zealand which is represented by my distinguished friend over there. That Government, in its own territory at least, treats Indians on a footing of equality with all other inhabitants of the country and my countrymen can live there among New Zealanders as their fellow-citizens in honour. In Australia also, the disabilities which the Indians suffer are comparatively small; we hope that, before long, legislation will be passed to enable them to exercise Dominion franchise and remove the disqualification which they at present suffer as regards invalid and old-age pensions. In certain provinces also there are minor disabilities which, I hope, it will not be hard to remove. In Queensland they have no State franchise and they have to undergo a dictation test for employment in the sugar and dairy industries which are apt to operate prejudicially in Western Australia. Also they have no State franchise while in Southern Australia they are disqualified for leases under the Irrigation Act.

Let me tell you plainly that, if I have failed in this statement to convince Mr. Bruce, I hope he will at least extend to me the hand of fellowship on this question. I am willing to co-operate with him to devise methods for a solution of these difficulties. In Canada, of which Mr. Mackenzie King is the distinguished Prime Minister, there is a small population—I hope he will correct me if I am wrong—of not more than six thousand.

Mr. Mackenzie King:—Over twelve hundred.

Dr. Sapru:—Thank you very much. In British Columbia there is no Dominion provincial or municipal franchise.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Now, I come to the most difficult part of my task. I come to South Africa. In South Africa the problem is very serious. Here there are 161 thousand Indians of whom all but a few thousands are mainly resident in the Cape Colony. They have no political franchise. In Natal, besides this, they fear they will lose the municipal franchise. In Transvaal there is no franchise of any kind. Nor is it only political subjection that my countrymen complain of. They also suffer severe economic handicaps. In Natal they are restrained from acquiring townlands in the townships. In Transvaal they are prohibited, either as individuals or as companies, from acquiring land and in the gold area they may not occupy land. To make their lot more miserable, laws governing the grant and regulation of Traders' Licences are administered in a manner which strikes directly at their own interests. Moreover, the Union Government, of which my friend Gen. Smuts is the head, even now is contemplating legislation which will provide for compulsory segregation of Indians in urban areas by restrictions on ownership and occupation of land. May I be permitted, at this stage, to invite the attention of the Conference to the curious discrepancy between this very serious state of affairs and the sentiments enunciated in 1917? I believe in this very hall Gen. Smuts then said, and I quote his very words:—"Once the white community of South Africa were rid of the fear that they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India,"—a fear removed once for all by India's acceptance of the Reciprocity Resolution of 1917—"all other questions would be considered subsidiary and would become easily and perfectly soluble." May I also remind you what Mr. Burton said on a former occasion at the Imperial Conference,—and I attach considerable importance to the testimony he has given as regards the character of my countrymen in South Africa? Mr. Burton said, "So far as we are concerned, it is only fair to say, and it is the truth, that we have found the Indians in our midst in South Africa, who form, in some parts, a very substantial portion of the population, good law-abiding and quiet citizens and it is our duty to see"—as he expressed it—"that they are treated as human beings with feelings like our own and in a proper manner."

POSITION IN THE COLONIES.

From the self-governing Dominions I pass to the Colonies and very briefly allude to our position there. In British Guiana I gladly acknowledge that our Indian population can live on terms of honour and equality of treatment. Their grievances are comparatively very much fewer. In Fiji my countrymen demand more adequate representation based on a satisfactory franchise in the legislative bodies. They also ask for the settlement of a minimum wage based on the cost of living. They ask for the removal of poll tax which presses very hard on them. They ask further that land should be given to them for settlement. They ask, and I have received a cable from important quarter, that, if these grievances are not removed, they should be repatriated. In Kenya, the Indians desire a common roll instead of the communal franchise. They protest against the administrative veto which prevents them from acquiring land from willing European sellers in the Highlands and they fear that immigration restrictions may be employed in such a way as to prejudice the development of a Colony by Indians. In Uganda, the Indians are pressing for representation by election rather than by nomination to the Legislative Council and in Tanganyika—which my countrymen helped to win for the Empire—they have certain grievances which, I understand, are at present under the consideration of the Colonial Office, such as profits tax, pedlars' licenses, trade licenses. May I express a fervent hope that the Colonial Office will give very sympathetic consideration to those grievances before they arrive at any decision? Thus, wherever we turn, we see circumstances in the local status of Indians which are not to be reconciled with India's national aspirations or with the position which she will obtain as a result of the declared policy of His Majesty's Government—a position which I hope, she will achieve much sooner than some people realise.

THE C. MANDATES.

At this stage, I will slightly digress my argument and refer to the C. Mandates in a very few words. As regards the administration of what I will call the C. mandated territories, which have been committed to the charge of certain Dominions, I desire to say that my countrymen cannot acquiesce in any position which does or may, in the future, make their status inferior to what it was when those territories were administered by Germany. I have already read to you the views of the Government of India in the telegram. The matter is at present not of very great practical importance as the number of my countrymen is very small but I must, in fairness, enter a caveat against any action which may, in the future, turn to our disadvantage. May I also, in this connection, remind you of the provisions of Article 22 of the League of Nations? I will only quote the material portions. After referring to Central African and other peoples, it lays down that a mandatory Power, besides certain other duties, shall "secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the League." I take my stand on that.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY.

Having thus reviewed the position of the self-governing Dominions and the Colonies, according to the information available to me—and I shan't object to any member of the Conference correcting me if I am wrong in any detail,—let me tell you the position taken up by this Conference in 1921. Lord Peel has read us a portion of that resolution but I propose to read to you the whole of the resolution:—

"Imperial Conference, while reaffirming the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction of immigration from any other communities recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire. The Imperial Conference, accordingly, is of opinion that, in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised. The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances in the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India, while expressing their appreciation of the acceptance of the Resolution recorded above, feel themselves bound to place on record their profound concern for the position of Indians in South Africa and their hope that, by negotiation between the Governments of India and South Africa, some way can be found, as soon as may be, to reach a more satisfactory position."

You will thus see that the resolution divides itself clearly into three parts. I will take up the first part which deals with the question of immigration. It gives each Dominion the fullest and freest right to regulate the character and composition of its own population. I am bound by that You are bound by it. But just as I am bound by it, you are also bound in honour by the second part of the resolution which really is the most vital part with which I have got to deal, except, of course, that portion which relates to South Africa. But before I proceed further, let me make one point clear. Let there be no misgiving about the question of immigration. There is a growing sentiment in my country that we should not send our nationals outside anywhere and I may perhaps make a confession, with the permission of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India, regarding my attitude when I was a member of the Government of India. I helped to draft the Immigration Act and I was the President of the Committee which sat to consider it. I was probably the strongest exponent of the view that there should be no immigration from India to outside on any conditions whatsoever. We do not want our nation outside India to appear as a nation of coolies. We have had enough of that. There is plenty of scope for a conservation of the energy of my countrymen in my own country. We want them to rise to the full height of their stature in our own country. The Dominions, therefore, need have no fear on that account. I just said that as I felt bound in honour by the first part of the resolution, I consider, and I hope I am not demanding anything extravagant from you

(Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

SAPRU COMMITTEE AND OVERSEA INDIANS.

COLONIAL OFFICE UNBENDING.

ALWAR'S AMAZING ANTICS.

LORD PEEL'S MODERATION!

THE PREMIER'S PLATITUDES.

BY. B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

At the adjourned meeting last Monday of the Imperial Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru by his firm protest was able to get the Duke of Devonshire to include Kenya within the scope of the proposed inquiry by the Committee to be appointed by India. Tuesday was spent in giving a precise form to the formula agreed upon. Yesterday the final debate was resumed. Lord Peel spoke supporting Dr. Sapru and identified himself with India and criticised General Smuts. Lord Peel stood for the 1921 resolution which, he said, did not need reaffirmation. Dr. Sapru argued that he was satisfied as the whole Conference barring Gen. Smuts had accepted the 1921 resolution and had accepted the proposal about the Committee which was tantamount to reopening the Kenya question. The Maharaja of Alwar then spoke and repeated his remarks of last week greeting General Smuts in generous terms as India's friend and expressed delight to be able some day to go to South Africa in response to the invitation. General Smuts had so kindly offered him on a previous occasion. The Maharaja of Alwar dilated upon the danger of pouring Western wine in Eastern bottles. His speech was listened to in utter amazement and various adverse comments were made in private by those who had heard him. It made Dr. Sapru's task very difficult.

The Duke of Devonshire then rose and pointed out his difficulties. The Premier followed him and referred to the value of India in the Empire and expressed satisfaction at the spirit which was expressed towards India at the Conference. The Premier then read out the formula, the important portion being that while the Duke of Devonshire saw no prospect of immediate revision of the Kenya decision, he was prepared to receive a Committee from India and pay careful attention to the representations made. The formula further recorded Dr. Sapru's protest that India will not accept the Kenya decision as final. He thanked the premiers for the promise to take practical steps to give effect to the 1921 resolution and characterised the Duke of Devonshire's speech as extremely disappointing. He, however, saw hope in the acceptance of the Committee as the door which was closed opening for a reconsideration and felt sure the Committee would be able to show a way for a satisfactory solution. Unless this was the meaning of the formula, said, Dr. Sapru he could not have accepted it. General Smuts did not speak. The Conference thus ended.

India has reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The acceptance of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's motion for a Committee has been received with such persistent opposition and ultimately with equivocal hesitation that India will regret if she slackened her agitation and retaliatory measures. The forthcoming Committee's labours are foredoomed to failure even as Mr. Sastri's last delegation.

'FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE,'

(Continued from previous page.)

that you are also in honour bound by the second part of the resolution. I will be absolutely frank. I will exclude South Africa because South Africa stood out. I make no appeal to South Africa on the basis of the second part of the resolution but I will ask the other Dominion Prime Ministers what my countrymen and what my Government are asking in India, namely, *what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to honour this three year-old agreement?* While every reasonable man must make allowances for practical difficulties in implementing that resolution, while I recognise difficulties arising from local circumstances and prejudices, from slow changes in public opinion, and from exigencies of party politics, yet I must tell you that the question is to us one of vital importance and, in fairness to my country, I must say that she finds herself absolutely unable to acquiesce in the present position.

EARNEST AND SINCERE APPEAL.

I have, therefore, come to you in the name of my Government, in the name of the many millions of my countrymen to make an earnest and sincere appeal to join hands with me in devising some methods such as your statesmanship will enable you to do—methods intended to give effect to the principle of equality embodied in the Resolution of 1921. Do not, for a moment, think that I fail to recognise your difficulties. I have held an Office and I know the difficult position of responsible Ministers. I am not blind to those difficulties but pray let me ask you also to realise our national difficulties and my difficulties. I invite you to face with me, in the broadest spirit of statesmanship, this vital problem that Lord Peel and I had the honour of placing before you this morning and I claim your co-operation in devising methods for solving that problem. After long and careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I must place certain definite constructive sugestions for your consideration. If you, on your side, can make any better suggestions to me, if you can offer any better alternatives to me, take it from me that you won't find anyone readier than myself to accept them. I earnestly suggest that what the occasion demands is a united effort if we are to find a solution for this difficult problem which threatens, at no distant date to acquire almost the character of a problem of Foreign Policy.

I appeal to the Dominion Governments and His Majesty's Government to take a united course. I will now tell you what my resolution or proposal is. I have reduced it to writing. It is "Let the Dominion Governments who have an Indian population, and let His Majesty's Government in areas under their direct control, such as Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and other places where there are Indians resident, appoint committees to confer with the Committee, which the Government of India will send from India in exploring avenues of how best and how soonest the principle of equality, implicit in the 1921 Resolution may be implemented. And lest the course of the enquiry be prejudiced, I will couple with my proposal a request that any anti-Indian legislation which may be pending, should be stayed until the report of these joint Committees are available."

That is my resolution. At once, I propose to remove any misapprehension which may be lurking in the minds of anyone who has listened to me. I do not want a Central Committee. Let me tell you, I want a Committee appointed by each Dominion within its own borders and I want the Committee appointed by each Dominion to confer with the Committee which will be appointed by the Government of India and which will go to each Dominion. That is my appeal to the Dominions except of course, to South Africa. Under the resolution of 1921, I make the same earnest appeal to His Majesty's Government and especially to the Duke of Devonshire and the Colonial Office in so far as the resolution relates to the Colonies. I will, in a few words, tell you what, in my humble judgment, are the advantages to be gained from my resolution. In the first place you gain time and that will enable us to calm the angry passions that have arisen in India on this question. In the second place, India will be undoubtedly in a more hopeful frame of mind and we can all bring all the more the forces available to us to bear upon the solution of this problem. In the third place, my resolution absolutely safeguards your independence, I mean the independence of the Dominions. It places the imitiative in your hands and let me tell you it is not merely because I am anxious that the Dominions should have that independence that I have provided for that safeguard but also because of the lurking feeling of self-interest in my mind that you have received a rich inheritance of independence and freedom of self-Government in your territories. If I am still aspiring to it, I hope my aspirations will be realised very soon and then, like you, I shall be jealous of any outside authority imposing its will upon me in my affairs. It is for that reason that I am anxious that the Dominions themselves should take the initiative as regards this Committee which I suggested and the Committee which we propose to send out from India to confer with you in your countries. I think and I honestly believe that if the problem is explored on those lines it would be found that it will, not in the end, prove insoluble.

ADDRESS TO GENERAL SMUTS.

I now turn, perhaps, to the most difficult part of my work and that is my address to General Smuts. I frankly recognise I cannot address him on the basis of the Resolution of 1921. He was no party to it but I address him on three specific grounds; firstly, as a humanitarian; secondly, as an Imperial statesman, and thirdly, as the Prime Minister of South Africa. As a humanitarian, I say, he cannot absolve himself of the moral duty which rests on his shoulders of elevating the status of my countrymen in his Dominion. Let it be granted that their standard is low. It makes his task all the more imperative and urgent that he must help them in raising that standard of my countrymen.

Let him not forget my countrymen now when it lies in his power to raise their standard. He cannot permanently relegate them to a position of inferiority for therein lies the menace not to his country or mine but to the Empire. I appeal to him next as an Imperial statesman: Ever since the days of the Armistice what is it that General Smuts has stood up for. He has stood up for peace—peace to all the world and he has stood as a protector of minorities. He has acquired a unique position as an Imperial statesman. It has given him world wide fame. What is it that we have observed during the last three weeks' sitting of this Conference? General Smuts has been trying to devise means to bring peace to a distracted world. Is he going to exclude from that happy mission of his, his country and mine? For, let me tell you that there shall be no peace unless he includes his country and my country within the ambit of his proposals. I don't address him on the basis of the Resolution of 1921. I do not wish to interfere with his very natural desire to be consistent. I appeal to him independently of that Resolution and I say to him 'won't you join hands with me?' as I have appealed to other Dominion Prime Ministers in devising methods for the solution of this problem now and for all time. I do not indulge in any threat. That is not my line and I hope General Smuts will not misunderstand me. However, powerful he may be in South Africa and however weak we may be in India you cannot relegate my countrymen for all time in King George's Empire to a position of inferiority. I will now address General Smuts as the Prime Minister of South Africa. Does he fully realise the implication of his present policy? I doubt whether he does. Won't he aggravate trouble not merely in South Africa but throughout the world by putting the white people on one side and coloured races on the other side? I tell him frankly that if the Indian problem in South Africa is allowed to fester much longer it will pass, as I said just now, beyond the bounds of domestic issue and will become a question of foreign policy of such gravity that upon it the unity of the Empire may founder irretrievably. I, there, fore, earnestly trust he will not refuse to co-operate with me in attempting to discover a solution and I also hope that in view of the present seriousness of the situation which my Government and people have referred more often than I can repeat here, he will agree to the appointment of a diplomatic agent to be sent by the Government of India to South Africa, who will protect our nationals there, who will act as an intermediary between them and the South African Government and who will put our Government in full possession of facts relating to our nationals.

SMUTS' PROPOSALS.

I will very briefly make reference to the proposals which General Smuts has been good enough to circulate in a memorandum among the members of the Conference. I have read them with very great care and all the attention and weight to which the memorandum of General Smuts is entitled. Let me tell him and let me tell you all that it is a document of remarkable subtlety, such subtlety as I have always been accustomed to associate with the name of General Smuts. In the first place General Smuts takes exception to what Mr. Sastri has been saying or doing. I hold no brief for Mr. Sastri. He has been an intimate friend of mine and fellow-worker in public life during the last twenty years. If the only objection General Smuts has got to find with him and if the only crime to be attributed to him is that he in the Dominions frankly and freely pleaded for equality for his countrymen, then let me tell General Smuts that he is indicating not merely Mr. Sastri but the 320 million of my countrymen. We all plead guilty to that charge. I will refer no more to that personal issue but I will ask you first of all to consider the implications of that important memorandum.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

General Smuts compares the British Commonwealth to the League of Nations but I say metaphorically that the analogy may hold good up to a certain point; but after that it breaks down. The League of Nations has no common Sovereign. The British Commonwealth has a common Sovereign and we are united by our allegiance to him but if the British Commonwealth is to be compared to the League of Nations you cannot stop short of the full extent to which that analogy must be applied. What is it that the League of Nations has been created for? It has created, as I understand it, to settle disputes between various Governments by conference and by consultation and will do so unless they refuse to come to that conference and that consultation. But it is just this consultation and conference which General Smuts, as I understand, is refusing. What is it that the resolution like his comes to? It asks the Dominion Prime Ministers, who participated in the Conference of 1921 and agreed to that resolution, now to treat it as a scrap of paper and join him in passing an absolutely new resolution which, on the face of it, has, for its object, the reservation of the fullest freedom to each Dominion to pass its own laws regarding the franchise. Nobody has doubted that constitutional right but there are limits to that constitutional right, limits, which are prescribed by prudence. Le me illustrate that. The British Parliament is the Sovereign Parliament and the Free State Parliament in Ireland is also an independent parliament. Suppose the Irish Free State Parliament passed or intended to pass a legislation to the effect that it would not recognise the right of any Protestant or Englishman to the franchise in Ireland and suppose, on the other hand, the British Parliament intended to pass a legislation to disenfranchise all Irishmen settled in Scotland.

Well, if you looked at it strictly from the legal view point you might say that these parliaments would be within their right but prudence would at once prescribe limits to the exercise of that power and that constitutional right. The first impulse of the two parliaments would be to confer to devise methods of avoiding a conflict. Will they not do it? Yes. I recognise the constitutional liberty and the constitutional rights of the Dominion Governments but let me tell you this, that constitutional rights can only be exercised with prudence and discretion up to a certain point and beyond that point you have to allow those constitutional rights to be subordinated to statesmanship, to prudence and to discretion as well. I don't wish to raise a legal argument. I hope no legal argument will be raised because this is not a legal body. There is only one thing I will say. General Smuts has said that the one binding tie between the Dominions and other parts of the Empire and India is our common allegiance to a common Sovereign but he coupled that statement with a further proposition, namely, that from that allegiance political rights didn't follow. Well, I won't have a duel with General Smuts on the point of constitutional law but I will venture to tell him one thing. Allegiance to the Sovereign is a very living thing. It is not a mere figure of speech and whenever you pass any law which affects the allegiance of the subject to the Sovereign and the corresponding duty of protection of the Sovereign to the subject, you tread on very dangerous ground. If a constitutional position like that is argued, let it be argued before a legal body and speaking for myself, with all humility, I have no fear of facing that constitutional issue on legal grounds but I do not wish to raise that legal argument at this Conference.

I have practically reviewed the whole position and I will now make an appeal to Conference itself.

APPEAL TO CONFERENCE.

I will appeal to the Conference to realise to the full the implications of the Indian problem. I have placed before my colleagues from the Dominions and His Majesty's Government here certain specific proposals. I believe, and honestly believe, that the British Empire stands for justice and equality in the eyes of the world. Will you make place within it for India? Think for a moment of the present position. Ancient and modern history provides no parallel to it. Three hundred and twenty millions of my countrymen, whose religion is different from yours, whose colour is different from yours, whose race is different from yours, and whose history is different from yours are united by the common tie of allegiance to the common Sovereign. They are members of the Commonwealth, the like of which never existed before and let me tell you that while I do not wish to interfere with your absolute independence inside your own borders, I am one of those men who say that the British Empire can never be described as exclusively a white Empire. Within its borders it comprises a large number of populations of coloured races. Now how are you going to keep Indians or for that matter all other coloured races within the Empire? Force? Never. Because apart from the obvious limitations of force, you cannot be untrue to your own traditions of liberty, justice and equality. You cannot afford to ignore and neglect world opinion on this question. By preserving our sentiments? Certainly. That will be the strongest tie you can have and it remains for you to make use of it. Fulfil our aspirations within our own country for self-government, fulfil our aspirations for the position of equality inside the Dominions, the Colonies and India, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with you through thick and thin. It is by preserving that sentiment that you can keep India and I pray with all the sincerity I am capable of that this Conference may come to some decisions which may strengthen the bonds between the Empire and India, for I do believe in that connection. Make no mistake. It is by sentiment and by the preservation of that sentiment that you will retain us and enable us to achieve self-government and satisfy our other national ambitions outside our own country. Think for a moment what India means to you. More than three hundred million men are closely allied to other Asiatics constituting almost the entire half of humanity. They are placed within the ambit of the British Empire. If we are incorporated within the Commonwealth, think what we shall mean to the peace of the world. With our ideals of self-government, bridging, as we do, East and West and shouldering the burdens which are yours as well as ours for the service of humanity. Think again of the ties which bind us together, if you will allow them do so. King George is your King but our Sovereign. Devotion to his person, and his throne is a very real thing. Notwithstanding what some wild, extravagant men may say in my country, I claim, and let me be very plain, not as a matter of grace but as a matter of right as a King's subject to have an honourable place in the household and a position of equality and honour within the Empire, wherever it may be, for to us our position in his household overseas is of far greater importance than any other questions which are at present agitating our minds. I am fighting in this spirit, fighting as a firm believer in the connection of India with England, fighting as a loyal and devoted subject of the King, as one who had the honour of serving him in his Government in India and I am fighting for the honour of my country. Before you all my plea, indeed the plea of all my countrymen, is for equality within the great King's Empire, including his Dominions. On that there can be no faltering or weakening on my part. I invite you to devise means with me to give effect to this cherished ambition of my countrymen.

APPEAL TO PREMIER.

May I now make an appeal to the Prime Minister? Sir, you are the head of His Majesty's Government. Let me tell you that every single word that falls from you on this occasion will be read, re-read and analysed in my country from one end to the other. I now want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Don't send His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, don't send me back to India to say that I attempted to seek justice at this greatest advisory Council of the Empire and that I failed. I speak with all earnestness that one single gesture from His Majesty's Government, one single expression of sympathy put into practice, one honest attempt made to try to find a solution will allay the situation in India in a manner which you don't realise, I am afraid that I have trespassed too much on your time and I beg your pardon. I also thank you for the patient and courteous manner in which you have listened to me but the cause of my country demanded that I should put my whole case before you frankly and to the best of my ability".

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar said. "Prime Minister and friends:—I join in the echo of thanks to the Prime Minister for having set aside a day specially for discussing the problem of Indians overseas—a question which, I believe, will be tackled with all the goodwill that I see around me and will help when it reaches the final stages to allay the great amount of feeling that at present is rather prominent in the minds of my countrymen. To-day is India's day and as these words come before my vision, thoughts and ideas of all kinds surge through my mind—some of emotion, some of patriotism and others of the unity of the Empire, but coloured as they are by comparatively narrow ideas of nationalism, citizenship, political rights and freedom they pale into almost insignificance before the dominating sunlight of feelings—not the ideas of common brotherhood—but I have to speak to-day of mundane affairs— sordid affairs of political arena—and about the very life and existence in this material world of some unprotected communities. I must perforce descend from the high, exhilarating heights and leave my pedestal which is yours also by birthright, as of every individual either inside this room or outside it—nay of all fellowbeings within the four corners of the Empire. I do so, sir, I hope only temporarily to try and find my level again in the life of love, where we were all intended to live and sometimes try to get to it.

THE TWO INDIAS.

Now, before going further, I will briefly halt to touch in passing on the subject that is known to many of you already but which I know is unknown to some of you. Know that India is divided into two parts or rather more correctly speaking into two administrative spheres. Two-thirds of that country is called British India, under the direct sovereignty of His Majesty the Emperor and his Government, with all its machinery of Parliament, Cabinets and Government of India and so forth, there is the other one-third which is governed by Indian princes and chiefs whose subjects are subjects of their own rulers and who have not from to-day but from six to-eight generations been in alliance by means of treaties, sanads, engagements, etcetera originally formed with the British East India Company but the responsibilities of which were overtaken by the Crown in 1859. These systems are not the growth of yesterday but a survival of a regime of hundreds of centuries, yet able to imbibe, to assimilate such progress as is compatible with our traditions, religions, ideas and environments. I have trespassed on your time with regard to these matters, as they will bear an important part on what I have to say later. I intend to speak to-day not merely as the representative of the Princes but also and even more so as an Indian than whom I believe no one regards his motherland more sacred and who wishes nothing more than that she should receive justice from the British Government, in whose hands her destiny is placed and co-operation from her sister States who form the comity of nations in our Empire. Let me say at the outset that I have no vain threats to place before you for the simple reason that they go against the very principle of co-operation which I placed before myself on entering the precincts of this room the first day of our Conference. I will say further more that while on the one hand I have nothing to beg, and I won't beg, I also make no demands, as I have no demands to make, but the motherland whose salt I eat—the land whose soil has given me birth—tells me that it is my duty to place in plan unvarished and candid words before you all the facts of our case such as I known them.

WEAKEST MEMBER IN POLITICAL CHESSBOARD.

And now, Prime Minister, I have one request to make and that is that every word I utter or have uttered to-day in my statement may be cabled in full to my countrymen and in no nashed or pruned form. I do not desire this because I seem to have cheap notoriety by making gallery shots but because my countrymen have a right to know every word I say in their name, they may have some things to criticise and others which they may not entirely like. It is in justice to them, speaking not as their representative but as one of them, that I therefore do not wish to say anything behind their backs seven thousand miles away which I won't gladly say to their face. I will now proceed. We believe that the greatest assets to the British Empire lie in its championing the cause of freedom and justice. It is because I feel, and my country feels rightly or wrongly that freedom and justice are at stake, as exercised or perhaps as understood, that I want to speak those words. I hope they will be in the interests of the Empire and it will be something done if nothing more. If misunderstandings and misapprehensions that do exist are somehow removed, it will be all the greater glory to you all and I speak of no tinsel glory but the glory of heart if the British Government and the great Dominions will show by words and prove by action that they mean to assist one of their sisters who is old in age but also at present the weakest member on the chessboard of the political game. I hear wails from India itself and now I speak principally of that two-thirds conveying feelings of despondency and the words of my fellow-brethren of my country seem to ring in my ears. Are we going to progress steadily and progressively yet not too slowly towards our goal which other sister nations have been more fortunate in already achieving—the goal of having power to govern our own country as a loyal and integral part of Empire? Are we going to be helped affectionately and with kindly feeling to the goal which has been pronounced publicly by the British Government and more than which we do not aspire to of being a loyal, self-governing dominion within the Empire? Is everything going to be done to accelerate our progress or is our progress under various pretexts to be restricted and delayed? Have we a long number of years before us of a great furnace to pass through from which Ireland has only just emerged? Sometimes, I am afraid this despondency has been seen to give rise to despair which resulted in giving exhibitions in many places of those hideous atrocities at which the British Government as custodians of our country don't feel happy and of which we as its sons are certainly not proud. If India had some more definite proposition before it than having to wait every ten years for its destiny to be enhanced, if it had a reasonable assurance of rapid but progressive advancement, I believe that self-government which is the goal of us all for two-thirds of India would be achieved early and smoothly.

SO SIMPLE!

I add this despite anything that may be said to the contrary that the achievement is possible within a very much shorter period than some people would like us to believe. I know and I don't need to be told that it depends to a great extent on India's capacity horself. I agree. But surely you do not desire to throw India entirely on her own resources? Does not she look to Britain to give her periodical and sustained assistance so that my country may be, as it had been in the past, a really genuinely grateful and loyal partner in your wonderful heritage? I am speaking of self-government for two-thirds of India and in dealing with this subject I hope I may seek your indulgence for another few moments. The solution, I firmly believe, won't lie in grafting western principles of political Government on the East with the stroke of the pen. Already many old bottles have cracked into which this new wine has been poured. I would much rather you get India round table in confidence and work out with her sons plans and methods. That would be best suited to her environment by which she can obtain her goal very rapidly but at the same time in a very peaceful and very loyal manner. I say it is possible and probable of early success and you will be doing something for three hundred millions of human beings that will cement them to you with gratitude and brotherly feelings. The world was not built for academic or pious assurances spread over a number of years, the fulfilment of which may well pass over a life-time, but what seems to me is this and that is why I mentioned this subject and in connection with it I will say no more than that the whole problem, if viewed with breadth of vision and imagination, is really, oh, so simple! It is not so much of a hedgehog as may be conceived by those who don't come in close contact with it and is really still capable of solution which will leave a stronger England and a loving India in the end.

RECEIPTION TO PRINCE.

I will only say this much. Many unpleasant incidents have taken place in India during late years. I have no desire to lift before you the veil or disclose tales of woe or wails and lamentations. Many mistakes have undoubtly been made on both sides so far as India's side picture is concerned. It will be a regrettable spot on India's fair name and I say this in all solemnity that any grievances which India may have had and did have were allowed to be involved in interfering with the welcome given to the royal heir to the British throne, the Prince of Wales, when he was touring in British India. Will British Royalty, you British statesmen and people not overlook this blunder and let it be past history? Can we not bury what has happened and rise in mutual goodwill and understanding for the future? Let not the hand of clock be held back. Advance in full confidence that what you do for India will be repaid to you thousandfold from the people who know how to respond to generous sentiments and now I start on the voyage outside my country under the aegis of the British flag, under the protection it gives its loyal citizens. Indians in search of enterprise left their homes and their shores to find refuge in the parts where freedom, justice and peace were symbolised in trident red, white and blue. Indians found their way to South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and, I am not personally aware but perhaps, some of them to Newfoundland. They went as citizens under the Union Jack, established their homes, invested money and settled down as peaceful citizens. I have been told and perhaps rightly so by General Smuts that the idea of British citizenship changed from what it was a few years ago. I have forthwith applied myself to facts and asked the question, what does that mean? Surely the answer cannot be the treating of any particular race as an outcaste?

THE LINK IN THE CHAIN.

I am well aware of the fact that several of the questions with regard to Indians Overseas is almost outside the direct concern of the Imperial Government. They are really within the purview of the self-governing Dominions who are connected with the main centre by the silken ties and I will leave it at that. I want to address a few remarks directly to my Dominion colleagues and I will say this. One of your links in the chain is weak. If one link in it is weak and further weakened, perhaps you can do without it. We want to have you with us. Let your inclinations decide. I know, my friends, how difficult it is for you to make any personal promises. For, your positions depend, your authority depends, on the people to whom you are answerable. I assure you I appreciate the difficulty of your position. I, as an Indian, have only tried to hold out my hand. I don't know if you and your people have power and desire to grasp it. Nothing hurts in the world more than humiliation. It is that one word which is the keynote of the troubles of this world. It is certainly the keynote of the trouble of my country. Whether it is imaginary or real, Providence will judge. At least, with open hearts shall we be able to approach Him, our Lord, on the Day of Judgment and say we are Your children.. It was all a game, all a chequerboard of nights and days. We played our part. If it were ours for sacrifice then we sacrificed that others might live as friends. I want to tell you that I have received messages from my country asking me not to work in the Conference and encouraging me to resign because India has suffered humiliation in Natal and Kenya

"LURE OF CONFERENCE."

But, I paid no attention to these counsels of despair. It may perhaps be thought that I sought honour and glory and could not forego such a lure as the Imperial Conference. But the reason that kept me here, rightly or wrongly, was because I felt that nothing in this world was achieved by ill-feeling and that a great deal is gained by toleration and goodwill. Come what may, I am determined to exercise them to the last in this assemblage. I have received mails from the Fiji Islands saying that the poll tax was causing Indians grave injustice and that they desired to be repatriated if no other gratification could be given to them. I have received tales of woe from Natal complaining that the law was going to be introduced, segregating them as outcasts. Similar stories come from Basutoland and other places, which I need not go on reciting. How all this sounds to your ears I don't know. How it sounds to mine, is it necessary to speak? How it is going to affect India if these questions are not solved is a prophesy that I shudder to make.

INDIAN STATES EQUALLY AFFECTED.

And remember, my friends, that this question does not affect British India only, but our Indian States' subjects also are involved in this Overseas problem. It is not a question that agitates the mind of British India alone, but it is one that is viewed with equal humiliation in the Indian States. Why? I was surprised to receive letters from my own subjects, one or two sentences of which I will read to you. I hope you won't mind portions in which out of affection and loyalty personal references are made to me. This is certainly not reason, why I quote these sentences. "Imperial Conference is drawing near. Your Highness is a member of that imoprtant Assembly. India is bereft of all sympathy of the outside world and has been passing her transition days in trying circumstances, aggravated recently, to the great extent by the Kenya decision." "Whether the movement means for India a political setback or a real awakening and a sure progressing State towards the building up of a great national edifice remains to be seen. But at present she looks, on Your Highness with wistful eyes." I say no more, and I regret having mentioned this portion of the letter. I have read the main portion of it to illustrate that the question is viewed with no less concern in one-third of India than it is in two-thirds.

INDIANS THE FIRST SETTLERS OF KENYA.

I can give you innumerable instances, but I won't waste your time. The question of Indians in the Dominions is one that concerns the Dominion Premiers and their parliaments, primarily, but the question of Kenya as Colony stands entierly on a different footing. I believe I am right when I say that many Indian settlers went to Kenya long before it was discovered as a suitable place for colonization by White people. They took lands, invested money and, to a great extent, helped in developing the prospects of that country economically. So long as the Colony was administered by the Imperial Government difficulties, I understand, did not arise until the question of franchise to residents came under consideration. It has now been decreed, in the last decision, that recent White Settlers who are a minority are to be given the majority of votes in relation to the Indian population which is a majority, thus leaving the latter at the mercy of the former to be gradually ousted if necessary, and as seems possible by means of legislation. I don't mean to enter into the pros and cons of this case. What Lord Elgin said or Lord Milner recommended are side issues, because from my own twenty years' experience of administration I know how easy it is to produce arguments with all power in one's hands and records and papers at one's disposal in favour of one case against another.

A "GROTESQUE" PLEA.

Arguments, it would be unwise of course for me to adopt, for understandings are not always reached by arguments. I know that there are some noblemen and gentlemen of influence from this country who desire to settle there, if they have not already done so. But the principal argument that has been advanced is that the Colonial Office holds Kenya in trust on behalf of the African races who are the original inhabitants of that country. Now, if I may say so, it strikes me as being peculiarly grotesque that the country held in trust on behalf of the people who are backwards and who have yet to grow under the aegis of the British Flag should actually have franchise given to anyone else to develop the country during the interregnum. Does this mean that, when the original tribes and people awaken from their slumber, they should be given primary consideration in relation to those who have invested money for several years past and who now govern the country not under trust but under franchise? I don't wish to enter into any further arguments. The whole question of Indians Overseas seems to be one which does not mean flooding different portions of the Empire with Indian immigrants claiming rights and privileges merely by their number in order to oust others, who may have rightful heritage. Mr. Mackenzie King, in one of his utterances in this Conference, said as regards Canada, that it was possible to restrict immigration from Japan by mutual agreement, not necessitating the introduction of law.

INDIANS' RIGHT TO LIVE AS PEACEFUL TRADERS.

That was the mutual right understanding which did not cause any humiliation to either side and all owed the Dominions to grow in accordance with their own environments. Yet at the same time it made no strictures or asked no strictures to be passed on peoples who settled there as peaceful citizens. I believe that the Indian Government, and I am open to correction if I am wrong, to be equally prepared to enter into a mutual understanding with the various Dominions and Colonies to prevent immigrants flooding these countries. Under such circumstances, is it not possible to modify laws and enforce them in a manner that they don't pointedly chafe any particular community, thus causing them humiliation. What I want to know is whether my countrymen, as citizens of the British Empire, have any rights to settle in these countries, not for exploitation, not by way of peaceful penetration, but as peaceful traders to live their unobtrusive existence. General Smuts, in talking about the question of Indians who come in his country, suggested, I think in a casual way, one day, that they might be sent for settlement to British Guiana. I believe the British Flag has been planted in the north pole. So I wonder if that would not be a suitable solution of the problem if it was desired to

(Continued on page 7.)

THE ANDAMANS

SETTLEMENT FOR ANGLO-INDIANS?

COL. GIDNEY'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 31.

A large number of applications have been received by Colonel Gidney in connection with the scheme for the settlement of Anglo-Indians in Andaman Islands. About fifty applicants were examined to-day by the Selection Committee which was assisted by the representatives of the ex-Services Association and of those who applied thirteen were provisionally selected to form the first party which will leave for the Andamans about November 20th. The men selected had all seen active service during the war and nearly all were below thirty years of age. Special attention was paid to the health and physique of the chosen applicants. Applications from upcountry Anglo-Indians will be considered in due course and if the project is successful further emigration is expected to be arranged.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN NAGPUR.

ARREST OF HINDU PROCESSIONISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

A public meeting of the Hindus, in connection with the local Hindu-Moslem dispute presided over by Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsala, Nagpur, was held. Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitanavis and Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Minister, and several leading gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

Dr. Moonjee explained the whole situation and the details of the negotiations for compromise carried on with the Mohomedan leaders and how finally they could not come to an amicable settlement. Dr. Moonjee then complained against the action of the District Magistrate for having passed orders against the Hindus without properly grasping the situation.

Resolutions expressing determination to take all steps for protecting the Hindu religious and social rights from being assailed by the Government on the one side and the Mahomedans on the other side and for continuing the daily religious procession for the remainder of the month as obligatory under the Hindu religion irrespective of consequences were proposed and carried unanimously.

Six Hindus who were arrested yesterday morning are being tried under Section 32 of the Police Act, and six more Hindus, who led a procession singing religious songs near the mosque, on their refusal to obey the orders, were arrested early this morning Thousands of spectators witnessed the arrests peacefully expressing their indignation.

HINDU MUSLIM DIFFERENCES

PERSONNEL OF CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The President, All-India Congress Committee, wires to the Associated Press from Guntur:

"The Hindu-Muslim Enquiry Committee which was appointed at the Delhi Special Congress has not yet been able to commence its work as some of its members could not join the rest by reason of illness or some other cause. Messrs. Tyabji, Sherwani and Bharucha, having gone to Shaharanpur for the enquiry, had to return owing to the absence of other members. In the places of those who had resigned their membership others had to be appointed and this occupied all this long time by reason of correspondence with the members of the Working Committee and other gentlemen living in distant places. The Committee as now formed consists of Messrs. Abbas Tyabji, Moulvi Abdul Quadar, Lala Ramaprasad, Raisaheb Pyarelal, Sunder Singh, George Joseph and Bharucha. Mr. Bharucha as Secretary will convene meetings and proceed with the enquiry. It is hoped that the people of the two communities, Hindu and Muslim, of the different places to be visited by the Committee, will heartily co-operate and render all possible assistance to the members of the Committee in the discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to them.

KENNEDY MURDER.

A EUROPEAN IN POLICE CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Information has been received at Howrah that James Bentley who was arrested at Roorkee and taken down to Monghyr has been identified by Sergeant Rose of the Government Railway Police as the person who got in 11 Up express train and alighted at Sitarampur station on the night Colonel Kennedy was murdered. It is stated that his statement has been recorded by the Magistrate, Bentley has been detained pending further enquiry.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Indian Historical Records Commission will hold its sixth session at Madras on January 10th and 11th next. The proceedings will be opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The following is the personnel of the Commission: Hon. Mr. M. S. D. Bulter,, President; Members:—Hon. H. E. A. Cotton, Professors L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Jadunath Sarkar, B. K. Thakore, Messrs. J. J. Cotton (Madras) and P. Dias, Keeper of Records, Bengal, and A. F. M. Abdul Ali Keeper of Records of the Government India, Secretary.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

TWO AKALIS TO BE PROSECUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, October 31.

In the court of Pandit Srikishen, Magistrate, First Class, Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, filed a complaint under section 124A I.P.C. (sedition) against Gopalsingh, B. A., and Hari Singh, Keeper of the local "Onkar Press", on the basis of a Gurmukhi poster written by the former and printed by the latter describing the alleged actrocities perpetrated by the Government on the Akalis in particular and the country in general and inviting all interested to the Sikh League Session at Jullunder. Warrants for their arrest have been formally issued, but both the accused are already in the judicial lock-up in connection with the Akali leaders' conspiracy case. The case will be heard on 17th November.

COCOANADA CONGRESS

ARRANGEMENTS WELL IN HAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The General Secretary of the Indian National Congress at Cocoanada wires:—Arrangements for holding the Congress at Cocoanada in December are well in hand. The Congress pandal, delegates' quarters, and all structures connected therewith are located in Gandhinagar, west of Cocoanada railway station and the M.S.M. Railway has agreed to put up a temporary plaform for the convenience of the delegates. The Municipal authorities are also rendering all possible assistance. The Congress pandal will be laid out in the centre of Gandhinagar, the pandal and the enclosures covering an area of ten acres. The delegates' camp for 6,000 persons has already been constructed in a block of eleven acres, north to the pandal, and a big reading room hall is being provided for the delegates. Separate accommodation and kitchen arrangements are being made for Muslim delegates and the Secretaries of the Provincial Committees are asked to intimate the possible number of such delegates from their provinces before the 15th instant. Delegates coming with their families are also asked to intimate their intention and special arrangements are being made for them.

The All India and Andhra arts and crafts exhibition and demonstration parties of spinning, weaving and dyeing have been arranged. The Provincial Committees are requested to broadcast the information about the All India Khaddar Exhibition and persuade spinners to send exhibits.

The telegraphic address for all communication is "Congress," Cocoanada.

RUGBY CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In honour of the centenary of the rugby game, a match between the combined English-Welsh and Scottish-Irish teams was played in the Rugby School Close which was filled with Rugby Football notabilities of several generations. The Close holds two thousand spectators, but there were enough applications for tickets to fill the space several times. Glorious weather favoured the occasion. The result was England-Wales beat Scotland Ireland by 21 points to 16.

The Rugby game was splendidly contested throughout. The Scotland-Ireland score first from breakway H. Stevenson going over. The try was not converted. Then a clever work by the England-Wales backs resulted in Wakefield scoring and F. Baker converting. From the scrum the ball came to Johnson who drooped a goal for the England-Wales. D. Davies. Scottish forward, scored a try which was converted. At the interval the England-Wales were 9/6. A minute after resumption A. Baker. Welsh forward, scored a try which was not converted. A little later in some open play in midfield W. Davies, English skipper. dropped a wonderful goal. Then a brilliant work by the Scotland-Ireland backs ended in Stephenson scoring a try, D. Davies converting. Directly afterwards a magnificent forward rush by the Scotland-Ireland resulted in Buchanan scoring a try which Crawford converted. With the scores level there was a tremendous struggle. Voyce scored a try for the England-Wales, F Baker converting. The teams were all international except F. Baker.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Antwerp.—In an international soccer England drew with Belgium 2/2.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bengal will hold a Durbar at Government House, Calcutta on November 27.—A.P.

DR. PARANJPYE'S REGIME.

UNCOMFORTABLE QUESTIONS BY MEDICAL MEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Honourable Dr. R. P. Paranjpye lectured before medical voters in the Servants of India Society's Hall Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Saturday last and invited questions regarding Medical Departments and the work in the Council. Following are the questions and answers:—

J. J. HOSPITAL EPISODE.

Q. With regard to the J. J. Hospital episode you have told us that there was a mistake in sending the circular to the J J. Hospital which ought not to have been sent in view of the contract between the Government and the Municipal Corporation. You have further justified evictions of patients from the Hospital on account of financial stringency and in support of your action you have said that several London Hospitals have taken recourse to similar measures for the same reason. How were you able to meet the finances when a contract was forced upon you while humanitarian appeals failed to produce the desired effect? Do you know the percentage of beds to the population provided in the Hospitals to the poor in London and the meagre number of beds so provided in Bombay compared with the population?

A. I don't justify the evictions but we had no other resource left. We were able to meet with the finances from the grants in hand. The question of providing additional medical relief has been taken up.

Q. Do you know that the I. M. S. Officers believe that the Minister is solely responsible for this episode because on receiving the circular to discharge the patients to meet the financial stringency the Principal Medical Officer sent telegrams to reconsider the order because he thought it would be a hardship to the poor patients?

A. It is not a fact.

Q. Do you give us to understand that out of 140 patients discharged from the Hospital not one of them required any further treatment, because they did not attend the out patients department nor sought readmission when asked to do so by letters addressed to them? Your argument in support of your action does not convince us because we know that the patients so discharged from the Hospital in such large numbers would certainly require further treatment.

A. I say that in normal times the Principal Medical Officer would not have discharged so many patients within such a short period but as they did not turn up for further treatment when asked to do so, it is apparent that thty did not require further treatment.

MEDICAL UNION'S REPRESENTATION.

Q. The Bombay Medical Union forwarded a representation to you re: a scheme for the clinical teaching of students at the J. J. Hospital and requested you to receive a deputation of the Union to consider the same. You did not acknowledge our letter but when reminded by one of our members and a member of the Council, you assured him that you would write to them. You never wrote to us but we were asked by the Senior Medical Officers of the J. J. and Gokuldas Tejpal Hospitals to wait upon them to consider the scheme submitted by us. Later on we were asked by the Surgeon-General to meet him in the matter. Such was the country extended to us by you and you left the Union to seek redress at the hands of a service which had perpetuated the present system and would be therefore unwilling to modify it.

A. I had explained to Dr. Batliwala that your letter was not acknowledged through the mistake of the Secretary and I was sorry for it. I am not an expert on medical questions and I have to rely on my officers for advice. I therefore thought that it would be better if you confer with them first and formulate a scheme and come before me. I was afterwards told that you were able to agree and hence I did not receive your deputation.

Q .You have told us that you were eager to consult the members of the Independent Medical Profession besides your officers on medical questions, but when we repeatedly requested you you did not condescend to do so.

A. That is not the case. I have received even the deputations of 'Mehtajis' and I thought I would receive your deputation at the end.—(Dr. Gagrat:—"But that day never came".)

Q. Will you share the credit for throwing open 20 I. M. S. appointments to the members of the Independent medical profession besides 4 Professorial chairs with Dr. Bahadoorji, Sir Balachandra, our President and others who had carried on a campaign for the last 40 years.

A. Certainly I will most willingly do so.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Q. Considering the number of admissions to students in the Grant Medical College is now limited and restricted to 160 from nearly 300 what steps have you taken to increase the facilities for medical education. Will you raise the standard of the medical schools to Medical Colleges considering the inadequate training imparted to the students in these schools. Finance can be found for other purposes such as the Military Department and why not for medical education?

A. All that I can say is that I have done my best with the means at my disposal. I have considered the scheme of converting the present medical schools at Ahmedabad and Poona into Medical Colleges but it involves heavy expenditure. There is also a reason urged against such a conversion, viz., that doctors will somewhat lower qualifications than the Bombay medical gradutes are necessary for spreading medical relief in rural areas as the gradutes only confine themselves to urban areas. The scope of medical education is restricted by the clinical materials we have in the J.J. Hospital and we are trying to extend this material by making the utmost possible use of the Cama and G.T. Hospitals also. I am also looking into the question of developing the indigenous system of medicine. I however, believe that early steps should be taken to convert one of the schools especially Poona into a Medical College.

Q. What are your views about the Civil appointments held by the Military assistant Surgeons, a class of men whose preliminary and medical education is distinctly inferior to that of the Civil Assistant Surgeons now known as B.M.S. men and who hold appointments in Hospitals, Jails, Railways etc., as superior to the B.M.S. men? What do you think of this grave injustice to our men for no other reason but that of colour and race?

A. I am fully in sympathy with your grievances but as it is a confidential matter I am sorry I cannot answer it.

DR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

Q. You know the facts about the well-known case known as Dr. Kapadia's case. What are your views about the resolution asking for punishment to Superintendent Carter?

A. I am in sympathy with Dr. Kapadia. I think Government ought to have appointed a Committee of enquiry into the allegations made against Superintendent Carter. I would have voted in favour of the resolution, if I had not been a Minister.

Q. You know that Government have not acted upon the resolution carried by the Council to punish Superintendent Carter? Will you vote in favour of a resolution if moved hereafter asking Government to act upon it?

A. I cannot answer the question until I know the exact nature of the resolution.

Q. Did you vote against the resolution?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. As a Minister are you always supposed to vote for Government?

A. No, I can abstain from voting but can never vote against Government.

Q. You should have remained neutral.

A. One cannot always remain neutral, except on questions in which a vital importance was involved.

Q. Then you have voted against your conscience?

A. In such cases, it is not a question of one's conscience, but this is the practice.

Q. Are you satisfied on the whole by the attitude of Government in the case of Dr. Kapadia in the Council?

A. No, I am not.

Q. Were you satisfied with the answers given by Government to the questions put by the councillors regarding this case?

A. I do not remember what particular questions and answers.

Q. The following instance will suffice to remind you. Sir Maurice Hayward, when asked as to what punishment Superintendent Carter had undergone in the past, he replied that a very trivial punishment was meted out for some trivial offence. The same question when pressed at the next session of the Council, Sir Maurice Hayward replied that he was degraded for five months.

A. I do not wish to criticise questions pertaining my colleagues.

Q. Considering that Government have admitted that Superintendent Carter has committed an error of judgment or indiscretion, was it not fair on the part of Government to have expressed a word of sympathy or regret for what Dr. Kapadia suffered on account of the same?

A. I don't attach any importance to any expression of regret.

I.M.S. AND BOMBAY PROFESSIONALS

Q. Considering 20 civil surgeoncies formerly reserved for I.M.S. men are to be thrown open to members of the independent medical profession holding higher British and other qualifications and depriving the rights of the Bombay Medical service men who have rendered useful services as Assistant Surgeons and are quite capable to hold such appointments except the British diplomas or degrees, would it not be fair to reserve some of these civil surgeoncies for the Bombay Medical service men?

A. It would amount to taking up the cause of one service which is Indian and debarring another service which is not exclusively Indian.

"THE UNIVERSITY SEAT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are three candidates for the seat allotted to the Bombay University on the local Legislative Council. The graduates entitled to vote are an intelligent lot of people whom it is needless to tell whom they should vote for and who can safely be relied upon to use their judgment and exercise their franchise for the proper person. However, it is hoped the voters will take into consideration the following facts before they come to any decision.

Dr. Paranjpye is a sitting member and he still aspires to continue donning the ministerial robe. Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Deshmukh are the new candidates in the field. But it has to be seen who was more useful to the country at a critical moment in the history of the nation.

Let us glance back to the year 1917 when Mrs. Besant with her two colleagues was interned by Lord Pentland's Government. Who then stood by the Home Rule cause? The internment of Mrs. Besant was a covert blow at the Home Rule movement and if the attempt had succeeded in its objective, could we have had the Declaration of 20th August, 1917, and the Reforms Act? Who has forgotten the services rendered by Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar to the Home Rule cause, when they responded to the clarion call of our dear Dr. S. Subrahmaniam and joined the Home Rule League? Did Dr. Paranjpye do anything of the sort? He, like other Moderates, watched the game. Again, who stood by Mrs. Besant in the stormy and eventful days of Home Rule agitation that culminated in the triumphal Pronouncement of 20th August? Did Dr. Paranjpye stand by her and join the League which would have been proclaimed by the Government as an unlawful assembly, but for the heroic and courageous gesture made by the Madras G. O. M. in throwing an open challenge to the bureaucracy? The part played by Mr. Jayakar as well as by Mr. Jinnah in readily coming forward to join the Home Rule League was timely and served to strengthen the hands of the Madras veteran. The support Mrs. Besant then received from such people is ten times more valuable than the lukewarm lip sympathy, half-heartedly and grudgingly now shown to her plans by the pillars of moderatism and sobriety. Had the Government then succeeded in crushing the Home Rule movement, there would have been a distinct setback to our political progress. Further, are Moderates of the calibre of the Education Minister so enthusiastic about the swift progress of India? Do they demand in unequivocal terms immediate Home Rule? Does Dr. Paranjpye believe in national education, not of the N. C. O. type, but of the older brand, blessed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Lok. Tilak and Dr. Besant? What are his views about religious education in schools and how far has he encouraged it?

Dr. Deshmukh cannot claim to have any record of public work to back him up excepting that he, like so many other eminent and prominent men belonging to the liberal professions, is an humble follower of the late Lok. Tilak. Besides, his profession of a medical gentleman is such that it will hardly leave him time to study the problems coming up before the Council and deal adequately with them.

Mr. Jayakar has the time, ability and inclination to prove useful not only to his own constituency but to the general public by exposing the working of the bureaucratic machinery to the public gaze.

The above will be sufficient to enable the voters to determine who deserves their suffrage and vote accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

A HOME RULER.

THE BENGAL DETENUS.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

Up till now sixteen men have been arrested. Four of them, viz., Srijuts Upendra Nath Banerjee, Manoranjan Gupta, Kaliprasad Banerjee, (Madaripur) and Jitendra Nath Roy (Comilla) are at present in Alipur jail. The treatment accorded to them is far from satisfactory. They are at present kept in a small enclosure originally meant for female convicts and are not allowed to leave it even for purposes of physical exercise. There is reason to apprehend that the Government propose to give them neither rugs nor quilts but only ordinary blankets as are issued to the convicts. Besides a few rotten books from the jail library they get nothing else to read. No provision has yet been made by the Government for the families of those who have been deprived of their liberty. Almost all of them were the bread-winners of their respective families. On previous occasions state prisoners were given better diet and clothing and treated with some amount of consideration in view of the fact that they were not given an opportunity of meeting the charges that were never publicly brought against them. It is not known what led the Government to change their mind suddenly on this occasion after they had followed the previous course for a month. The prisoners have even been refused the permission of having rice of a better quality from outside at their own cost.—"Forward."

FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED BUILDING UP
Mr. S. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension, and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all.

Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

taken as a milk-drink or as the basis of many appetising milk dishes

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel in the wording for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co. Limited London & New Zealand.

PELLETIER'S

SULPHATE OF QUININE

16 GOLD MEDALS.

Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.

Sole Distributors:

PATELL, LTD.,

CHUCKLA ST., BOMBAY 3.

COUNTESS OF READING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The following is Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's reply to the address presented by the Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow:—

"I am very glad to hear of the rapid progress which the school has made since its foundation and I congratulate you heartily on what you have accomplished so far. I am gratified to learn that the teaching has been arranged to suit the requirements of the girls. Our warm thanks are due to the benefactors, past and present, whom you mention in your address and through whose generosity you have been able to start the construction of a fine school building. I hope that you will soon be able to complete it and that you will also be able to raise an adequate endowment fund. You have referred, in very kind terms, to my interest in the welfare of Indian women and children. Nothing is closer to my heart than to do what little I can to add to their happiness and welfare. I thank you again for your kind address and should like to tell you how very pleased I have been with my visit to-day."

MOSLEM GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The following is Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's reply to the address presented by the Moslem Girls' School, Lucknow:—

"I am very glad to hear that it was due to the generosity and farsightedness of a distinguished member of your community that this school was founded. You could pay no higher tribute to his memory than to continue to increase the beneficent activities of this institution. I am gratified to hear that this school has received that warm support of my friend Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and that your President the Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad has helped it so generously and done so much for its advancement. I hope that your efforts to make this school one of the leading centres of Moslem education in this Province will meet with success. I thank you again for your address and for the opportunity which you have given me of visiting this institution."

COMMERCIAL.

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	per md.	R. a. p.
Copper English ..	..3 1/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75 0

JAVA SUGAR.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Nominal 23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Nominal 25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Nominal 25/10
Tone—

SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, October 31

Licht's Estimate of the Beetroot Sugar Crops 1,250,000 tons.

Total Europe 5,105,000 tons.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

LONDON, October 31.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 42/9.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 43/9.

General Tone of Tallow Auction poor demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 12 1/2
Tone—
Planatation First Latex crepe Nov, .. 14 1/8
Tone—Quieter after firm

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 1.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Nov 2.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Trikimdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Lighthouse	..No. 8 1/2	0 9 9
Japan	..No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	..No. 42/2	1 11 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 0 0
Japan	..No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	..No 20 1/2	1 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 2.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 1, 1923.

Cotton	2178 Bales
Wheat	2828 Cwts
Linseed	3123 "
Rape, etc	58 "
Gingellyseed	161 "
Poppyseed	467 "
Groundnuts	2321 "
Castorseesd	1966 "
Rice	66019 "
Myrabollams	759 "
Cottonseed	4209 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gramji	621 "
Jawar	799 "
Masur	Nil "
Harley	300 "
Bajri	1104 "
Coal	1014 Tons.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week A small retail demand has been in evidence but the wholesale enquiry is still absent. Merchants have been busy stock-taking and making preparations for the "Devali". It is expected that some concerns in the bazaar will close down their business, not being able to pull through in these hard times, after the heavy losses recently incurred. Merchants have not been keen on fresh business, as anything they buy hardly leaves them any profit and there is always the risk of loss to be incurred if the market goes against them. The position of the Importing Firms leaves much to be desired. Fresh business has been very slack and the old accounts still remain to be settled with their clients. Owing to keen competition the margin of profit has had to be reduced, but the results have not been satisfactory. Some big firms usually buy their own standard styles on their own account and then sell at the best market rates, just to keep their cloths going.

Grey cloths of Manchester make have hardly shown any change. White Shirtings have been steady, but transactions have been few and far between. White Mulls have been easier, specially the narrow width Green End styles and 36 inches by 20 yards Gold End qualities worth Rs. 5.8 per piece. Nainsooks over Rs. 5 per piece in value have been selling in small lots.

The Manchester Market has been steady in anticipation of fresh business for the Devali. But it is doubtful whether large lines for forward deliveries will be placed during this occasion, as the quotations have been high and the future outlook for Manchester goods does not seem to be bright at the moment. It is significant to note what Mr. W. Clare Lees, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said at luncheon at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, when the Governor-designate was the guest. He said that among the poorest classes in India, and that meant the greater number of the people, food and clothing were the two main items of expense. Some years ago they were capable of consuming 18 yards of cotton fabric of some description per head of the population, whilst to-day they were only able to use about 8 or 9 yards, and that not because they did not want it, but because they could not afford to pay for it. Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Wilson in his response said that obviously the welfare of Manchester was intimately connected with the prosperity of India, and he was sure it was not necessary to put one before the other. It was, he continued, an acknowledged fact throughout the world that Lancashire and Manchester produced textile goods which could not be produced elsewhere owing to climatic and other conditions. Lancashire wanted the demand and the latest reports showed that Bombay also wanted a demand for her goods. If the prosperity of the Indian could be improved so that he could supply the demand it would be to the benefit of the millowner. India could help but Manchester could help also by constructive criticism, but not by destructive criticism.

Local Mill Cloths have been firm and steady with good business passing. The stocks of Khadi and cotton dyed fancies have been light and as the demand is good the rates have improved. In Shirtings and Sheetings an advance of half an anna per lb. has been established. The following sales are reported to have been effected during the week:—

400 bales Textile Mill Dhooties "Bicycle" 10 yards at Rs. 1-5-6 per lb. and 7, 8 and 9 yards at Rs. 1-6-6.

600 bales "Textile" Sheeting Calendar "Hand" at Rs. 1-5-0.

600 bales "Spring" Sheeting Calendar "Merchant" at Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-5-6.

The following goods were sold by public auction on account of defaulting dealers and realised good value:—

148 B/s Meyer Sassoon Mills Long Cloth at Rs. 1-5-0 per lb.

4 B/s Meyer Sassoon Mills Long Cloth at Rs. 1-5-9 per lb.

112 B/s Meyer Sassoon Mills Long Cloth at Rs. 1-4-9 per lb.

The last lot was of light weight 4¼ and 5lbs. in narrow width suitable for Calcutta.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. yds.	Rs. a. p.
Kalli's Fari No. 2000	39 x 37 1/2/8	12 12 0
" 100,000	40 x "	14 4 0
" No. 33,000	40 x "	14 0 0
" " 2800..	37 x "	12 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 x "	12 12 0
" No. 2750	45 x "	14 4 0
" Yellow Horse	40 x 39	
" "No. 2310	44 x 38 1/2	
Dewhurst's BBB	38 x 38 1/2	20 8 0
" BB	38 x 38 1/2	18 0 0
" Rupee No. 5	38 x 36 1/2	16 0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 x 37 1/2/38	12 12 0
" No. 4402	41 x "	14 0 0
Lyon's Shooker	39 x "	12 12 0
Fleming's 1904/1900	45, 36, 31 x 38 Avg.	18 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	26 x 40 Net	
Kalli's Masjid No. 425	26 x 40 "	
Brown's Elephant	29 x 40 Net	19 12 0

GREY JACONETS—

Kalli's No. 15	45 x 22	7 10 0
" " 138	40 x 22	0 2 0
" " 666	44 x 22	7 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Elephant's No. 1500	32 x 42	24 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 x 40	25 0 0
Kalli's No. 9888	33 x 40	17 0 0
Forbes K. B. 100	33 x 40	

WHITE MULLS—

Kalli's No. 6	41 x 19	8 0 0
" No. 60	40 x 19	8 12 0
" No. 600	31 x 19	9 8 0
" No. 6000	36 x 19	10 4 0
" No. 88	36 x 20	7 6 0
" 0. 1270	27 x 18	3 0 0
" 0. 515	39 x 20	7 8 0
" 0. 1440	36 x 20	8 8 0
" No. 8382	42 x 20	
" No. 2705	42 x 20	
" No. 1705	42 x 20 Net	10 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1200	27 x 18	3 8 0
" No. 113	37 x 18	4 6 0
" No. 225	42 x 18	4 14 0
" No. 335	47 x 18	5 0 0
" Hy 4th 38",43",48",53 x 18	Avg.	6 0 0
" No. 80	36 x 20	7 4 0
" No. 80389	40 x 18	5 12 0
" No. 80089	"	6 4 0
" No. 775	40 x 18	6 6 0
" No. 870	43 x 18	6 8 0
" No. 975	50 x 18	7 0 0
" No. 615	"	6 12 0
Graham's Baloon	36 x 20	
Greaves No. 8060	27 x 18	3 4 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Kalli's No. 7070/9000	27 x 18	4 9 0
" No. 61/51	"	
" No. 1800	"	3 12 0
" No. 1900	"	3 14 0
" No. 2000	"	4 0 0
" No. 21021	"	4 2 0
" No. 38020 T.B.	36 x 22	6 14 0
Graham's Nos. 36/3636	25 x 18	5 4 0
" 3636/37879	"	
" Saraswati 36 x 18	"	
" Tipoo W/WWW	34 x 18	6 0 0
" No. 30000	"	7 0 0
"No. 33340/33350/33300	"	
Lyon's No. 4010/3500, 6707 26 x 18		4 6 0
Greaves' No. 30000/30000	"	4 6 0
" No. 3000 T.B.	36 x 22	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4310/3520 26 x 18		
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 3500/3520		
"Motor Car"	"	4 6 0

YARN

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

Our market is strong and prires have further improved all round especially in Indian Yarns upto 14½s. Higher prices have indeed checked demand and the turnover in the later part of the week has been very unsatisfactory. The steady rise in prices was specially due to the strength in Raw Material, and as Cotton has shown weakness in the later part of the week, feeling in the yarn market has also corresponding effect. The movement at present depends more or less on Cotton fluctuations, and most of the buying reported is done by the dealers in anticipation of better sales after the Diwali. Real demand from consuming centres however has not been satisfactory.

English Yarns are moving very slowly due to small stocks and scarcity in certain kinds. Manchester prices are unreasonably high, and forward business is hardly booked in these days except in some Cop yarns here and there.

Japanese Yarns are moving freely from ready stocks as well as for forward deliveries. Prices quoted are higher than before, and business reported this week is mostly in p/s. About 700 Bales have been done for November shipment, and dealers are not now willing to buy further except at reduced rates. Prices in ready goods are almost the same as last week.

Indian Mills are very anxious at the very strong rates of Cotton and are seriously considering the situation created by this phenomenon. There being no corresponding rise in Yarns and Cloth, the losses have increased further. Most of the Mills have raised their rates of Yarns but there is no response from the buyers who are unable to pay much higher rates when consumers are still not in a mood to operate freely. The position is thus very grave and requires careful consideration in the interest of our most important industry.

Tone of the market is steady and we do not think prices will now increase further. It will be better if they are maintained at this level for some time at least when it may be possible for the demand to come in.

QUOTATIONS

		Rs. a. p.
6 1/2s.		
	SECOND QUALITY.	
	Finlay	10 14 0
	Apollo	10 10 0
	Simplex	
	Shapoorji	10 10 0
	Currimbhoy	10 8 0
6 1/2s.		
	FIRST QUALITY	
	Edward Sassoon	10 4 0
	Apollo	
	David	10 4 0
8 1/2s.		
	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Jacob (Seven stars)	11 10 0
	Edward Sassoon	11 8 0
	Apollo	11 8 0
	Bradbury	11 10 0
10 1/2s.		
	Shapoorji	12 10 0
	Apollo	12 8 0
	Swadeshi	13 8 0
	Bradbury	13 0 0
	Asur Virji	
	David (Flowerman)	12 4 0
	David (Cockatoo)	
	Indo China	
12 1/2s		
	Elphinstone	13 4 0
	Currimbhoy	13 2 0
	China	13 0 0
	Moon	12 12 0
	Apollo	13 4 0
	Dawn	
14 1/2s		
	Kilachand	13 10 0
	Apollo	13 8 0
	City	14 4 0
	Colaba Land	14 0 0
	Fazalbhai	13 12 0
20's		
	Kilachand	15 12 0
	Edward Sassoon	16 0 0
	Elphinstone	16 0 0
	Phoenix	16 4 0
	Dawn	

CHEMICAL-MARKET.

Animation has been the chief feature of the chemicals-market of late. Both local and indenting values have shown upward trend—with an increase of demand. Zinc Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Brown sugar lead, Bichromate of potash, Litharge, Aniline salt and Strontium Nitrate have been in special demand. Zinc Chloride is firm at Rs. 25, however, it is reported that Home quotations have very rapidly advanced to nearly £26 and more. Magnesium Chloride local stocks are now being consumed rapidly and the last quotation has touched Rs 3 per cwt. Brown sugar lead has not still arrived freely in the harbour and the price quoted is Rs 56 per cwt. Aniline salt changed hands at Rs. 0/9/6 per lb. Epsom salt German has kept steady at Rs. 3/8/0 per cwt. Caustic soda 98 per cent. English changed hands at Rs. 25 per cwt. Hydrosulphide soda has been the only chemiwhich has witnessed a great slump with the prices being nearly Rs. 1/10 per lb. There has been practically a collapse in the prices of Hydrosulphide of soda.

Among starches, Farina and Maize starch have kept firm, the former has seen activity owing to higher quotations from Hamburg and Rotterdam. Home quotations are fluctuating vastly, some shippers quoting £16 while others quote so much as £19 per ton. CIF Bombay. Sago flour has also evidenced slight upward tendency.

Quotations are:—

Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3 (£3/10/0):
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 25 (£26)
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/3/9.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 48 (5 3/4d.)
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/10/0 (£170.)
Soda Caustic 98 per cent. Rs. 25 (£23).
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent. Rs. 16.
Soda Silicate Rs. 10 (country).
Zinc Dust Rs. 45.
Sulphate copper Rs. 29.
Maize starch Rs. 15/8 (Ameri).
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/9/6 (6 3/4d.)
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/6 (£3/5).
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/11.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/8.
Bleaching powder Rs. 15/8.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 56 (£44.)
White sugar lead Rs. 49.
Litharge Rs. 36.
Ferrous Sulphate Rs. 5.
Farina-Dutch Rs. 16 (£19.)
Sago flour Rs. 13/2.

COLOUR-MARKET.

November 2.

There has been dullness in the market for last one week or so and some business that passed was confined to Alizarine and some of the Directs only. Alizarine fluctuates greatly as the speculators manipulate. Retail merchants dealers and consumers demand well known brands and so the prices for them are firm Cow and Lunger Alizarine are in limited stocks; however some fresh consignments are expected. Congo Red had only limited business at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Benzo Purpurine has poor demand. Delta Purpurine Magenta Crystals and Fast Red had fair business Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals have steady tone and shall business passing. Indenthrine Blue R. S. has no lively demand. Sulpher Black has to report good many contracts at annas twelve per lb. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 140 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 135 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 125/135 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Brahama Rs 139 per cwt.

Congo Red 12B Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3/12 per lb.
Fast Red (Madrasi) Rs. 5 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 9 per lb
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/9 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/1/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

MILL-STORES MARKET.

November

Cotton Realds have been firm at 1/14 per 80 eyes, with the Home quotations keeping firm at 25d. Last mail, some manufacturers quoted nearly 27d, but this week good many indents are reported placed at 24 and 25d. CIF Bomb ay. There is a general scarcity of 48 counts which have a special demand from consumers' quarters. Steel Reeds have been on the other hand easier this week with renewed weakness. Home offers kept easy at 3d and a few orders have been sent last mail

Among leather goods, Pickers, Picking bands, Roller skins and Leather Belting have quite a poor sale. Pickers manufactured in India had a very robust demand during the last month, and the quality of Indian Pickers has improved to a great extent. Picking bands English change hands at Rs. 1/12/0 to 4 according to the quality. Roller skins have no further interest.

Among Bobbins, Japanese Bobbins freely changed hands but the prices at which they changed hands were very easy. Stock-holders have been selling certain Bobbins at cut-prices, in view of accumulations in the market. It is distinctly with a tendency to unload before Diwali Holidays. Conical pirns varnished and enamelled have comparatively very little demand. English Bobbins have increased in consumption, but the prices at which they are offered are very high. Weft pirns have quite a limited inquiry and the sales reported are practically nil.

Bandings spindle, tubular and scroll have kept very firm—home offers keeping now steady at 17d. for Scroll 19d. for Spindle and 28d for tubular. Ropes Lambeth kept firm at Rs. 2/2 per lb. The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s. Rs. 1/14 (25d):
Roller Cloth Rs. 8/8 (16oz.)
Spindle Bandings Rs. 1/5 (19d.).
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/2 (28d.)
Emery Fillet Rs. 0/3.
Slubbings Japanese Rs. 23.
Rovings Japanese Rs. 21/8.
Conical pirns 5" Rs. 7.
Elastic Healds Rs. 25.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9 (3d.)
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/4 (66").
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/2/6 (17d.)
Card Cans. Rs. 4.
Cylinder Fillet Rs. 0/12/0.
Slubbings English Rs. 55
Rovings English Rs. 34.
Weft pirns 5" Rs. 7/4.
Wire Healds Rs. 4.

TRADE & FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

MONEY.

Easy conditions continue to characterise the market, money at call being available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is about 3½ to 4 per cent. The financing of the heavy stocks of silver held by speculators in Bombay has had an almost negligible effect on the rates in the money market.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 86.73 lakhs, while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 281.36 lakhs The cash balance is increased by Rs. 189.65 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 36,34,47,000, the percentage being 39.14 as compared with 37.93 of last week.The Bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

The fall in values of Government securities was continued during the early part of the week, but at the lower level the rates remained steady at the close. 3½ per cent. Government Paper declined from Rs. 63 to Rs. 62 but closed at Rs. 62/2. 5 per cent. Loan due 1933 is quoted at Rs. 96-10, while 1945-55 is quoted at Rs. 95/10. 5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1925 were quoted at Rs. 102/14, and 1928 at Rs. 104/3. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/9 and Rs. 101/2 respectively; 1930 changed hands at Rs. 103/2 and 1932 at Rs. 104/4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan has declined from Rs. 107/8 to Rs. 107 and some business has been placed at this figure.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange was a firm market throughout the week with bills showing both here and in Calcutta. The rate for T. T. on London continued steady round 1 s. 4½ d. There was a drop on Tuesday to 1 s. 4—11/16 d. on profit-taking, but this was short-lived as the allotment for rupees one crore council bills was rejected by the Government. It is reported that Government has been able to remit through the market at favourable rates.

American Exchange on London continued steady and moved between $ 4.48 and $ 4.49 in the principal Continental exchanges, French francs improved from 17.60 to 75.90 but have receded to 76.30 at the close. Belgian francs also advanced from 96.20 to 98.10 but subsequently declined to 89.30 towards close of the week. The Italian lira improved during the week to 99, but closes at 100. German marks also improved during the early part of the week from the level of 450 milliards to 275 milliards but again sank to the level of 1500 milliards to the pound sterling.

GOLD.

Gold was a weak market during the early part of the week in sympathy with the, firmness in sterling exchange. Later however, a steady feeling prevailed, due more to speculative purchases than to any increase in the up-country daily off-take. In London, the price of the metal remained steady round 92 sh. per ounce.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24-13-9 and Rs. 24-8-6 for ready, Rs. 24-13-9 and Rs. 4-8 9 for 23rd November settlement and Rs. 24-13-0 and Rs. 24-9-6 for 24th December settlement The rate for sovereigns was quoted at the close at Rs. 15-11-6 for ready and Rs. 15-11-0 for settlement. There was no improvement in the daily up-country off-take which still averages about 15,000 tolas a day, the stock being estimated at about 7 lakhs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 70,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 137,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 13,93,923 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 20,000.

SILVER.

The week has been again eventful in the silver market, the volume of business passing in the bazaar being on a fairly large scale, this being the settlement week. The tussle between bulls and bears continues unabted. The total visible supply for the current settlement is estimated to be about 17,000 bars. The auction for this settlement is fixed or next Monday, and the result is keenly awaited both in India and in foreign countries.

In London, the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32 d. and 31-7/8 d. for ready and 31-5/8 d. and 31-7/16 d. for forward In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London moved between 3 s. 1-1/4 d. and 3 s. 1-1/8 d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82 and Rs. 80/3 for ready. Rs. 82 and Rs .80/3 for 30th October settlement and Rs. 78-3 and Rs. 77-6 for 28th November settlement. The off-take averages only about 40 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 10,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 485,000 silver Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 5,92,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2523 bars and Rs. 1 51,408 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 45,600.

SHARES.

There were four working days during the week on the Stock Exchange. There were a few notable fluctuations in the prices of cotton mill shares and the volume of business passing was on an improved scale. Some revived activity in the cloth and the yarn market has encouraged the bull speculators to re-enter the market. The tone at the close was steady. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 930-972-8; Century Rs. 455 456-4; Central India Rs. 497-8-515; Crescent Rs. 240 256-4; Kohinoor Rs. 1565-1605; New Great Rs. 515 527-8; Pearls Rs. 625-642-8; Simplex Rs. 336-351-4; Shapurji Rs. 225-237/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 497-8-515.

The miscellaneous section still rules dull, Alcocks being quoted at Rs. 290. Bombay Burma at Rs. 290, British Burma Petrol Rs. 4, Bombay Tramways Rs. 92-8 and Tata Deferreds Rs. 98-12. Cement and Manganese shares are quiter still. Bundies quoting Rs. 10, Shivrajpurs Rs. 33 Katni Ordinaries Rs. Rs. 87-8 with deferreds at Rs. 290. Railway shares have remained steady but quiet, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 795, Central Provinces Rs. 98, Guzerat Rs. 80. Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley Rs. 600

Bank shares have remained steady throughout the week, Imperial Banks quoting Rs. 1,400 with Contributories at Rs. 347-8. Bank of India shares have dropped to Rs. 71-8 while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs .26.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a small change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week.

The American markets have moved within very narrow limits during the week and advices from there continue to be of a bullish nature. The Government Bureau Report will be published there on Friday the 2nd November and will be out here on the following day and consequently all eyes are at present centred on the publication of this report. People interested have based their ideas on a yield in the neighbourhood of 11,000,000 bales, whereas on the other hand experts still adhere to their belief that the crop will be approximately 10,000,000 bales, but in any case it can very well be understood that the situation from the supply point of view is not by any means cheerful. Although prevailing prices in America may appear to be more attractive for selling operations, we consider it highly dangerous to be short there as the crop undoubtedly is short and unless consumption is seriously curtailed, the available supply of cotton is hardly likely to be sufficient to meet the world's requirements. In our opinion the "Bear" side attracts very little attention and notwithstanding the fact that those who purchase cotton at the present level of prices may easily undergo some loss in the immediate future, we think that even the rates prevailing at the moment will seem justifiable later on.

The demand for actual cotton during the week has slackened off further and trade reports from Manchester are also far from satisfactory.

Whilst the likelihood of a smaller crop this year than last seem to be tending towards establishing a very strong statistical position, the somewhat unfavourable trade outlook may check the demand, and preclude the possibility of a material and lasting advance in the near future. On the whole we still look for a continuance of the upward tendency with probable temporary setbacks, and would recommend operators to watch the market closely with a view to making purchases on all important setbacks that may develop in the near future.

Prices in our market have during the week fluctuated sharply and we have witnessed both the upward as well as the downward trend. The recent rise has to some extent checked the activities of Exporters, but on the other hand there has been considerable short covering on the part of Marwari jobbers as well as a prominent Indore operator. Sentiment locally is in favour of pushing prices on to a higher level for some time to come, but when once new crop begins to move freely in the up-country markets we doubt whether the higher level can be maintained, more especially in view of the fact that crop prospects here are quite good and arrivals are likely to be heavy. In the circumstances we would recommend our friends to commence selling operations round about Rs. 575 for Broach.

In the Ready market there was a moderate demand during the week, but business at present is restricted owing to the very reduced stock of cotton now on hand. The crop this year is late and cotton is not expected to arrive in our market until about the 20th of November.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool January	16.96	17.14 plus 18
Liverpool March	16.73	16.94 plus 21
Liverpool May	16.49	16.74 plus 25
New York January	30.00	29.98 minus 2
New York March	30.01	30.00 minus 1
New York May	30.15	29.98 minus 17
New York July	29.53	29.46 minus 7

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 548½. Selling by Commission and Exporting Houses the market declined to Rs. 546½. Around this level Bull operators were buyers and the prices recovered to Rs. 550. Going down by a couple of rupees the prices again advanced to Rs. 555 on short covering and buying by one Japan House. On further buying by Bull operators the market touched Rs. 557. On the 27th ultimo the Bazar opened at Rs. 554½. Offices and Commission Houses were buyers at about this level which raised the values to Rs. 563. Selling by jobbers and Exporting Houses caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 557½. At about this level a well-known Indore operator bought raising the values to Rs. 561½. On the 29th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 558½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 566 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses, Offices and a well-known Indore operator. Touching Rs. 565½ the values further improved to Rs. 568 on short covering and buying by the Indore operator. On the 30th ultimo the Bazar opened at Rs. 568 and declined to Rs. 564½ on selling by Commission Houses, but again recovered to Rs. 567 on jobbers buying. Owing to long liquidation and selling by Commission Houses the values dropped to Rs. 557. On the 31st ultimo the market opened at Rs. 556½ and gradually gave way to Rs. 548½ on selling by Commission Houses and jobbers. Buying by Shroffs and Bull operators the values recovered to Rs. 554. Scattered short selling caused the prices to again give way to Rs. 545½. On the 1st instant, the Bazar opened at Rs. 545½ and declined to Rs. 541½ on Offices and jobbers selling. From this level it advanced to Rs. 548 on buying by Bull operators and after some fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 550.

Fine Oomra December-January opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 499½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 518½ on the 27th ultimo on buying by Commission Houses and Offices. Going down to Rs. 513 the values further improved to Rs. 527 on free buying by Exporting and Commission Houses and Bull operators. From this level the market gradually gave way to Rs. 503/4 on heavy selling by Offices and Commission Houses, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 509. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 497/98 and improved to Rs. 513½. Again touching Rs. 507 the market went up to Rs. 521 on Offices and Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 501. F. G. Bengal December-January opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 436 and closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 440, the highest being Rs. 455 and the lowest Rs. 435.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season and crop reports of the Presidency for the week ending 30th October:—

Rains generally needed for standing crops and for rabi sowing. Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Deccan, Gujarat and Gujarat States where they are withering. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which is in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

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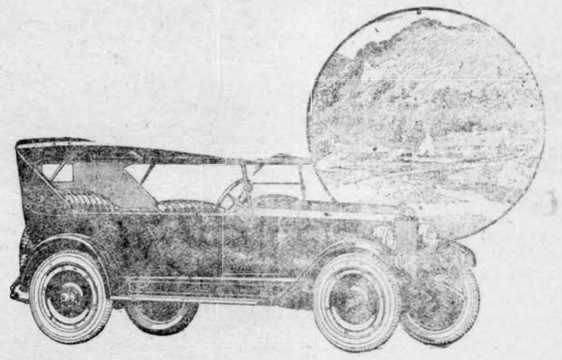

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D. 702 — Brunnhilde recalls her Valkyrie days—Act 3 *(a)* — *Florence Austral, Tudor Davies*
D. 702 — Brunnhilde yields to Siegfried—Finale of Opera *(a)* — *Florence Austral, Tudor Davies*

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D. 704 — Hagen meditates revenge—Act 1 *(c)* — *Robert Radford*
D. 704 — Gunther and Gutrune welcome Siegfried—Act 1 *(a)* — *Tudor Davies, Robert Radford, Bessie Jones*

D. 705 — Prelude: The Rhinemaidens scene—Act 3 *(b)*
D. 705 — Brunnhilde kindles the funeral pyre—Finale of Opera—Part 1 *(a)* — *Florence Austral*

D. 708 — Brunnhilde kindles the funeral pyre—Finale of Opera—Part 2 *(a)* — *Florence Austral*
D. 708 — Brunnhilde kindles the funeral pyre Finale of Opera—Part 3 *(a)* — *Florence Austral*

Conductors—*(a)* Albert Coates; *(b)* Eugene Goossens; *(c)* Percy Pitt

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No. 316.

A MISSING COMET.

LAST SEEN IN 1910.

An Astronomical Correspondent writes:—

There is due to return this year a comet which was originally discovered by D'Arrest at Leipzig on June 27, 1851. So far the most careful searching has failed to reveal it, and unless it is found during the first ten days of September, the most favourable time for seeing it, it will probably have to be added to that small list of "lost comets," which after being watched at several returns did, for some reason or other, suddenly disappear.

In 1920, when the comet was travelling along the part of its orbit which is furthest from the sun, it passed very close to Jupiter, and suffered from the gravitational attraction of that planet a considerable deflection from its original path. The calculation of the exact amount of such a deflection is a problem of the highest mathematical complexity requiring for its solution a very great deal of time and trouble. In the present case only an approximate calculation has been made, and it is therefore necessary to make some allowance for possible errors in the results. According to this calculation the comet will be nearest to the sun at midday on September 14, and will then reach its greatest *absolute* brightness. On the same assumptions. it was closest to the earth on August 5, and was brightest (as seen from the earth) on August 21. But, since any observations during that time were quite out of the question because of the bright moonlight, it was anticipated that the most favourable opportunity for rediscovering the comet would be during the days around the new moon immediately preceding or following that date. Of the two, it is probable that the latter period (the first ten days of September) will be the more favourable, because, for certain optical reasons, the comet should then be slightly brighter as seen from the earth. After that the comet will not only grow fainter, but also, owing to its rapid movement south, will pass beyond the reach of English observers.

BECOMING FAINTER?

At the time of its discovery the comet was found to be moving round the sun in a period of six and a half years. It has thus made eleven returns since 1851. It has been seen at seven of these and missed at four. It was last seen in 1910, but was overlooked in 1917. There is no reason to assume that the comet was unusually faint during those years in which it was missed; that is amply explained by cloudy weather or the unfavourable situation of the comet in the twilight of dawn or sunset. Moreover, on two occasions a very considerable deflection by Jupiter was overlooked until it was too late. But there are no such excuses for our failure at the present return. The weather has been remarkably clear, and the comet has been most favourably placed in the sky, while the most generous allowance has been made for errors of calculation by searching the sky to considerable distances from the predicted positions. Thus already our failure can only mean that the comet has become fainter than it was originally; whereas. if this new moon is attended with no greater success we shall certainly have to conclude that the comet has really disappeared.

OTHER LOST COMETS.

The only authentic cases of "lost comets" are those of Biela and Brosen. The latter, with a period of five and a half years, was watched at several returns, but after that of 1879 was never seen again. During four of its returns Biela behaved as any normal comet, furnishing itself with a tail as it approached the sun. But when it came in 1845, when as yet it was still at a great distance, it was found to have divided into two. Duly each of these objects put out a tail, and travelling side by side passed round the sun and continued thus until they were lost to sight in the futher parts of their orbit. They reappeared in 1852, somewhat more distant from each other, and noticeably diminished in their light. That time they departed never to reappear—only a small shower of shooting stars bears witness to their continued but impoverished exjstence.

The connection between comets and meteors was pointed out in the *Morning Post* in the issue of August 7. Therein was described the theory that a comet, being composed of a swarm of meteoric matter, was in due course dispersed, and thus growing fainter ultimately became invisible. The forces producing this disintegration act most strongly when the comet is nearest to the sun. Thus, as we should expect, it is the short periods comets, those which make the short period comets, those which make the are the faintest and have the greatest tendency to disappear.

SHORTEST PERIODS.

The "lost comets" (Biela, Brorsen, and —if we may make bold to anticipate—D'Arrest also) all belong to that group of comets with the shortest periods: three to nine years The other comets of this group are, on the whole, among the faintest comets. On the other hand, the brightest comets have much longer periods. Halley, moving round the Sun in seventy-six years, has by far the shortest periods of these, for the majority take many thousands of years to complete their journeys. Some of them, it is suggested, do not belong to our system at all, but coming upon us, as it were, accidently out of space or from some other system, pass but once round the Sun and depart again whither one knows not.

Unlike that of Biela, the orbit of D'Arrest in no place crosses the Earth's path; it can give us no shooting-star. There will thus be no night in the year when we can watch the wreckage of D'A[illegible]

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NOMINATION OF LABOUR MEMBER.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Member in Charge of the General Department, Government of Bombay, by the representatives of the various labour Unions in the City:—

"In view of the forthcoming nominations of members to the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly by Government we the representatives of different Labour Unions in Bombay forming the Standing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference beg to approach you with the following representation to which we trust you will please give a favourable consideration.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference has affiliated to it the following 8 Unions with the number of members stated below:—

	No. of members.
Bombay Postmen's Union	843
Bombay Packers Union	129
Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union	350
Bombay Port Trust Workmen's Union	3500
G. I. P. Railway Staff Union	4113
G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union	2000
B. B. and C. I. Railway Workmen's Union	2000
B .B. and C. I. Railway Clerks' Union	900

From the list you will find that the Bombay Provincial Trade Conference is an Organisation which represents a large body of Workmen in the City of Bombay.

According to the rules for the constitution of the Legislative Councils Government have to nominate one member to represent Labour in the Presidency. Although Government had got the right of nomination we claim that in order that the Labour representatives should have the confidence of a large body of organized workers, they should be nominated on the recommendation of a representative body of workers.

We are giving below the following resolution passed at the recent session of the Provincial Conference of Trade Unions

We fully endorse this resolution and request you to nominate this year at least 5 members.

We recommend that the following persons in order priority of claims should be nominated by Government as the Labour representatives in the New Council to be constituted at an early date and we hope that the Government will accept our recommendation.

(1) F. J. Ginwala Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
(2) S. H. Jhabwala Esqr., B.A.
(3) B. M. Anandrao Esqr., B.A.
(4) V. G. Dalvi Esqr., M.A., LL.B
(5) Swami Adwaitananda."

CRICKET AT AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Oct. 30.

A return match between the Europeans and Indians was played on the 27th and 28th ultimo resulting once again in a meritorious victory for the Indians by 13 wickets and a good margin of runs. Capt. Miller, Messrs. Thompson, Sheldhum and Kerwick displayed excellent form and deserve great credit for the same.

For the Indians, Azim Khan (106), Kunwar Dhareyashil Rao (71) and T. N. Kitchlu (60) showed good batting form. S. A. Aziz, "Baba" (K. Dhareyshil Rao) and Wahiduddin Beg were most successful bowlers. Azim Khan failed to do much with the ball this time.

The object of these 2 matches played in Ajmer (Europeans vs. Indians) was to select a team for the All-India Cricket Tournament which takes place at Delhi in the 2nd week of November. Mr. F. N. Wrack of the B. B. and C. I. Rly., Ajmer, has already entered a cosmopolitan XI for this competition which will consist of the following players with slight alterations if any one of them fails to turn up:—Capt. Miller and Mr. Thompson (Nasirabad); Mr. Kerwick (Bandikui); K. Dhareyashil Rao, K. Luchhman Singh, S. A. Aziz and Mirza Wahiduddin Beg (Ajmer); Mr. Vithal and Pardeshi (Bombay); Azim Khan (Alwar); Mr. H. V. Clarke (not known); Mr. Claudius (Kotah). Each one of the above cricketers has earned fame in this part of the country and for a minute the team appears quite strong on paper.

S. A. Aziz, Azim Khan and Wahiduddin Beg possess good attacking strength, while Kunwar Dhareyashil Rao and Mr. Pardeshi should make a useful "Googlie" bowlers' pair. All the rest can be relied as excellent batsmen and fielders. But the success of the team entirely depends on the combination of their strength which cannot be attained unless they practise together at least one week before playing their tournamental match.

The trial of sepoy Ejaz Nabi Khan, a deserter from the 3rd Cavalry, who, it will be remembered, was arrested some six months ago on a charge of murdering a dancing girl named Sikanderjan, was concluded at the City High Court, Hyderabad (Deccan), on the 1st instant Mr. Justice Keshav Rao, Sessions Judge, sentenced the accused to twenty years' penal servitude.

Gyanchand, a terminal tax clerk in Delhi Municipality, who was charged for alleged embezzlement has been sentenced by the City Magistrate to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

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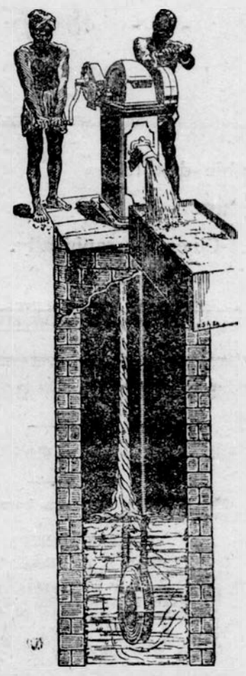

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I. H. M. A. Shaikh, M. W. Sipahimalani, D. P. Dave, S. M. Dewnani, A. K. Deshpande, (exempted from English), G. S. Deshpande.

KARACHI CENTRE

M. K. Daye, B. G. Pradhan, D. R. Desai, C. S. Shah.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS DURING 1924.

The following days are declared to be Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act during the year 1924 in addition to New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (18th April), and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above Act.

Maha Shivratri 3rd March Monday.
Jamshedi Nauroz 21st March Friday.
Holi (2nd day) 22nd March Saturday.
Easter 19th and 21st April Saturday and Monday.
Ramzan Id 6th May Tuesday.
Empire Day 24th May Saturday.
Zarthost-no-Diso 16th June Monday.
Ashura 12th August Tuesday.
Cocoanut Day 14th August Thursday.
Gokul Ashtami (2nd day.) 23rd August Saturday.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari 2nd September Tuesday.
Parsi New Year 8th and 9th September Monday and Tuesday.
Dassera 7th October Tuesday.
Divali 27th, 28th and 29th October Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Day before Christmas Day 24th December Wednesday.
Day following Christmas Day 26th December Friday.
New Year's Eve 31st December Wednesday.

Notes.—(1) A day will be notified hereafter for the celebration of the Birth-day of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

(2) No days are notified as holidays on account of Ramnavami (13th April,) Bakri Id (13th July,) Khordad Sal (14th September) and Barawafat (12th October) as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Section referred to above.

(3) If any of the Muhammadan holidays notified above does not fall on the day notified the Muhammadan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed 'in addition' to a holiday on the day notified.

(4) This notification does not apply to Sind.

The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan, Jewish, Jain and Christian holidays recognised by Government for the year 1924 in addition to those under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

HINDU.

Makar Sankranti 14th January Monday.

PARSI (Shehenshahi.)

Avan Jashan 16th April Wednesday.
A'dar Jashan 15th May Thursday.
Gatha Gambhar (1st day) 6th September Saturday.

(PARSI (Kadmi)

Avan Jashan 17th March Monday.
Adar Jashan 15th April Tuesday.
Zarthost-no-Diso 17th May Saturday.
Gatha Gambhars 7th and 8th August Thursday and Friday.
New Year (1st day) 9th August Saturday.
Khordad Sal 15th August Friday.

MUHAMMADAN (Sunni.)

Ramzan Id 7th May Wednesday.
Muharram 11th August Monday.
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only) 12th December Friday.

MUHAMMADAN (Shia.)

Shahadut-e-Hazrat Ali 26th April Saturday.
Ramzan Id 7th May Wednesday.
Muharram 11th August Monday.
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan 27th September Saturday.

JEWISH.

Pesach 19th and 25th April Saturday and Friday.
Rosh Hoshana 29th and 30th September Monday and Tuesday.
Kippur (2nd day) 8th October Wednesday.
Sukkoth 13th and 21st October Monday and Tuesday.

JAIN

Chaitra Sud 15 19th April Saturday.
Shravan Vad 13 to Amas and Bhadarva Sud 2 28th to 30th August and 1st September Thursday to Saturday and Monday.
Samvatsari 3rd September Wednesday.
Pajushan Bhadarva Sud 5 4th September Thursday.
Kartik Sud 15 11th November Tuesday.

CHRISTIAN.

Day following New Year's Day 2nd January Wednesday.
Christmas 27th and 29th and 30th December Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

Notes.—(1) No days are notified as holidays on account of Parsi (Shehenshahi) Gatha Gambhar (2nd day) (7th September); Parsi (Kadmi) New Year (2nd day) (10th August); Muhammadan (Sunni) Shab-e-Barat (21st March); Muhammadan (Shia) Id-e-Maulud (27th October); Jewish Shabuoth (8th June,) Tishabeab (10th August) and Kippur (First Day) (7th October) Jain, Bhadarva Sud 1 (31st August), Bhadharva Sud 3 (2nd September); and Christian Christmas (28th December) as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(2) If any of the Muhammadan sectional holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified the Muhammadan servants of Government (Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday 'in lieu' of a holiday on the day notified.

(3) This notification does not apply to Sind.

SANGHATANS.

"NOT ANTAGONISTIC TO MUHAMMADANS."

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.

In the course of a speech at Amritsar, Doctor Satyapal General Secretary, Punjab Congress Committee, said that the Hindu Sanghatan only meant that the Hindus should be in a position to defend themselves as a body. Hindus would not be aggressive towards any other community, but at the same time they would not tolerate being kicked by any one. Referring to the Kenya Question, the lecturer feelingly said that it was a sin to be weak and no one could look with an unkind eye towards communities which had the semblance of life in them. He added that if the Muhammadans in their turn felt some indication of weakness in them there was nothing to prevent their adopting measures for strengthening themselves. He declared that there was no antagonism between the Hindu Sanghatan and the Congress. Every individual had the right to propagate his religion, but the Hindus and the Muhammadans should not feel aggrieved over trifles. They should bear in mind that unless the Hindus, the Muhammadans, and the Sikhs alike set their shoulder to the wheel, the country could not rise high at all.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Despite our frequent demands, neither the Development Department, nor the Director of Information, nor the Government of Bombay has placed all the facts concerning the Reclamation Scheme, which is claimed to be the biggest in the world, and yet, which is designed and rushed through by one, who is *not an expert* in the line! How Bombay's good money is sunk in the reclamation, people will realize before long. At present, the Development Department has little money to go on; and its highly paid staff is drawing its salary with mixed feelings of ease and suspense!

The Sukkur Barrage, now the Lloyd Barrage, is claimed to be the largest in the world, when completed. And here too, the Government of Bombay has been *rushing headlong*! Their report was turned down by the India Office Committee of Experts in 1914 as incomplete! It was "made up" in these days of "unemployment" in England, and is rushed through by the Government: so much so that large orders are already said to have been placed in England! What a really competent "Royal Engineer" Lord Sydenham dared not undertake, a non-engineer Sir George Lloyd has ventured, both in connection with the Reclamation and the Barrage! And the greatest joke of all is the benediction of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whose knowledge of engineering is as great as that of "Goldie", whose knowledge of Natural History, in the words of Dr. Johnson was, that he could scarcely distinguish between the trunk and the tail of an elephant!

I venture to assert, that neither the Reclamation Scheme nor the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, in their present forms, will [illegible] searching test of an independent Committee of Canadian and American experts; and if the Government of Bombay have any regard for public money, they should abstain from rushing headlong and revise their schemes without delay.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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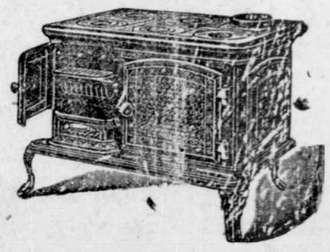

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10-INCH RED LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

Quand 'ero paggio ("Falstaff")	*Verdi*	Titta Ruffo (Baritone)	7-52224

12-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 6-0.

Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 1	*Beethoven*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 718
Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 2	*Beethoven*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 718
Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 3	*Beethoven*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 719
Etude de Concerto in D Flat, No. 3	*Liszt*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 719

10-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

Gipsies	*Graham*	Carmen Hill (Mezzo-Soprano)	E 296
The Oxen (A Legend of Christmas Eve)	*Peel*	Carmen Hill (Mezzo-Soprano)	E 296

12-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-12.

In a Persian Market—Intermezzo	*A. W. Ketelbey*	H. M. Coldstream Guards Band	C 1105
Finale Brillante	*J. Mackenzie Rogan*	H. M. Coldstream Guards Band	C 1105

10-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 3-8.

To a miniature	*May H. Brahe*	Walter Glynne (Tenor)	B 1597
Little Fairy Boat	*Cecil Rayners*	Walter Glynne (Tenor)	B 1597
Arise, O Sun	*Craske Day*	Nellie Walker (Contralto)	B 1598
Meadowsweet ("A Pageant of Summer")	*May H. Brahe*	Nellie Walker (Contralto)	B 1598
Dream Kiss	*Fred J. Rizeno*	Bessie Jones and Nellie Walker	B 1599
Marcheta (A Love Song of Old Mexico)	*Schertzinger*	Bessie Jones and Nellie Walker	B 1599
My Wayside Rose ("Dover Street to Dixie")	*Ralph Erwin*	Lloyd Garrett	B 1608
Romany Love ("Dover Street to Dixie")	*J. S. Zamecnik*	Lloyd Garrett	B 1608
Eleanor	*Jessie L. Deppen*	De Groot and Piccadilly Orchestra	B 1602
Chanson (In Love)—Melodie	*Rudolf Friml*	De Groot and Piccadilly Orchestra	B 1602
Snakes Hips—Fox Trot	*Spencer Williams*	Memphis Five	B 1663
Who's Sorry Now—Fox Trot	*Ted Snyder*	Memphis Five	B 1663
You tell her—I stutter—Fox Trot	*Cliff Friend*	Original Pennsylvania Serenaders	B 1664
That Red Head Gal—Fox Trot	*Van Schenck and Lodge*	The Collegians	B 1664
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Grenadier—Shimmy Fox Trot	*Karl Haupt*	Mr. and Miss Brighten and Trocadero Orchestra	B 1666
Ruth—Oriental Fox Trot	*Leo Ascher*	Mr. and Miss Brighten and Trocadero Orchestra	B 1666
Susannah's squeaking shoes—Fox Trot ("9 o'clock Revue")	*Muriel Lillie*	Jack Hylton and his Orchestra	B 1667
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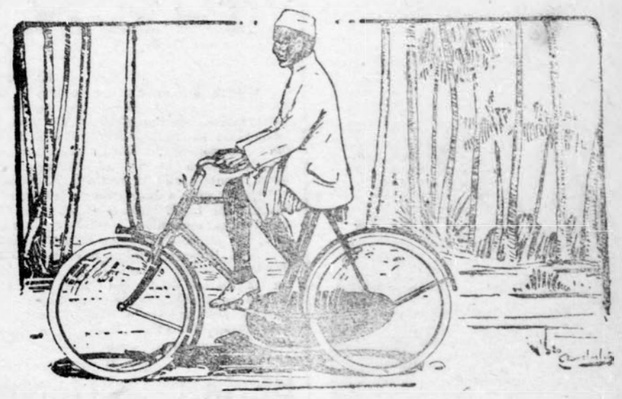

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